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VOL. XVIII NO. 208- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

BIKANER'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

League Not For Europe Alone.

INDIA STANDS FOR WORLD PEACE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Geneva—In the League Assembly in the course of a debate on general work of the League the Maharaja of Bikanir declared that India unitedly supported the League. He emphasised the need for making world pace impregnable. He added though India had her own special difficulties and special need for vigilant preparedness on her vast frontiers, peopled by warlike tribes, against whom the machinery of the League afforded no protection she was ready to cooperate in all schemes for disarmament compatible with her security.

LEAGUE NOT FOR EUROPE ALONE.

India favoured the underlying aim of M. Briand's scheme for European co-operation but there was a danger that the scheme would occasion misapprehension outside Europe as it was contrary to basic conception that the League was existing not for Europe nor for Asia but for the world. Any impression, however, unintended, that Europe was seeking to consolidate its industrial position to the detriment of the less fortunate parts of the world might conceivably lead to unfortunate consequences. He, therefore, welcomed the reference of the Scheme to the League.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Italian Delegate's Scepticism.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Geneva.—At the Assembly. debate on general work of the League was notable to-day for the speech of the German Foreign Minister, the Vorl Curtius, which had been awaited with some curiosity in view of the result of the German Elections. Curtius declared that the League was essential and neccessary factor in the German policy and Germany would support the League with all her strength. The idea of the possibility of war must be banished from the minds of the nations. "It is not only necessary to outlaw war but we must also remove conflicts which might lead to war." (Cheers.)

M. Scialoja (Italy) followed the Curtius and expressed extreme scepticism regarding M. Briand's plan and entirely associated himself with Mr. Henderson's views on Disarmament. He congratulated Mr. Henderson on his courage.—Reuter.

ROUND-UP IN KOHISTAN.

—:o:—

Bacha Saka's Father In The Gang.

KING NADIR SHAH HOLDS A JIGAH.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 15.

The round—up of rebels in Kohistan and Kohidaman is proceeding apace state and travellers from Kabul. The batch that was recently arrested contained Baccha Saka's father who has been brought to Kabul and is confined in Ark.

They also state that the Girgha summoned at Kabul by King Nadir Shah was opened in the beginning of second week of September and was attended by more than 300 representatives from all parts of Afghanistan. The delegates wore particular tribal dress in strong contrast to Ex-King Amanulla's time when they wore European garments.—A. P.

Baba Guru Dutt Singh And Four Sikhs Jailed.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Baba Gurdit Singh, the Sikh leader and four Sikhs were sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore to one year's rigorous imprisonment each on charge of being members of an unlawful assembly with the object of rioting on April 15 when a hartal was observed in the city on account of convictions of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta.

It will be recalled that Miss Dench and Durant of Fire Brigade, received injuries as a result of the attack by unruly mob in South Calcutta where tramcars were burnt and passersby were subjected to brickbatting. Three Sikhs were acquitted.—A. P.

—:o:—

HOBBS AND SUTCLIFFE FOR INDIA

—:o:—

LONDON. Sept. 16.

Hobbs and Sutcliffe leave for India on September 17 abroad the "Ranpura" on two months visit to coach and play for Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram's teams.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

BRUENING CABINET TO REMAIN IN OFFICE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Berlin.—The Bruening Cabinet has unanimously decided to remain in office and proceed with its programme dealing with economic, financial and social problems and submit bills on them at new Reichstag meeting on 13th October.—Reuter.

Karachi.—The English Mail left this morning.—A. P.

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR POLICE STATION.

—:o:—

A Karachi Incident.

NO ONE INJURED.

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

A bomb was thrown into the Karachi City Police Station at 10 O'clock last night by an unknown person. It exploded near the guard room after striking the latrine roof fragments being scattered throughout the compound in all directions. No one was injured.

The bomb was twice the size of a tennis ball. The contents included pieces of glass, small bullets and explosive chemicals. About nine days ago a dummy bomb was thrown in front of a policeman in the city police station. The police investigations are proceedings but no arrests have been made though several suspicious characters have been searched.—A. P.

60,000 Miles On Push-Bike.

—:o:—

Davar In Shanghai.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Shanghai:—Fram Jamsetjee Davar, who left Bombay in January 1924 on bicycle tour of the world with an Austrian companion Sztavjanik, has arrived here from Kobe after travelling 60,000 miles. He is planning to bike through South China to Canton if permits are obtainable and from there to the Phillipines.—Reuter.

FIRE IN THE "CHRONICLE" PRESS.

—:o:—

Workers Prompt Measures Extinguish The Flames.

There was a little sensation in the "Chronicle" Press soon after mid-night as smoke was seen issuing from the backyards of the Press. It was noticed that a heap of waste paper and planks of wood was on fire and soon the press room and the Sub-editors room were enveloped in clouds of smoke.

The Fire Brigade was immediately communicated with and fire engines from Gunbow Street and Colaba under Mr. Taylor and Nawab Murtaza Ali promptly rushed to the spot Mr. W. J. Scully of the Salvage Corps also arrived on the scene. But before the fire engines arrived the workers of the Press had brought the fire under control and in a few minutes it was completely extinguished.

DALHOUSE SQUARE BOMB OUTRAGE.

—:o:—

Charges Of Murder And Conspiracy Framed.

—:o:—

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Charges of murder, conspiracy to attempt murder and illegal possession of arms for unlawful purposes were framed by the Special Tribunal at Alipore to-day against Dineschandra Mazumdar who is prosecuted in connection with the bomb outrage at Dalhousie Square on August 25.

QUITE INNOCENT.

The accused replying to the President of the Tribunal stated that he was quite innocent. He added he did not know Anuja and he did not posses a revolver or a bomb. The accused said he did not know how he was injured.—A. P.

SIR C. TEGART'S EVIDENCES IN BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, was cross-examined by the defence counsel before the Special Tribunal, Alipor which is trying Dineshchandra Majumdar in connection with the Dalhousie Square bomb-outrage. Mr. Tegart said that when he first saw the man he was limping his mind being focussed in noticing the culprit. Sir Tegart failed to note the rate of the man's speed. He was present when the man was searched, but he didn't actually see a revolver being taken out of him, but found cigars and money on the table.

F. D. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner, cross-examined, said, he didn't remove the men to the hospital, as he had to take their finger impressions and photographs, as well as find out their identity. Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor, witness said that no photograph was taken of the accused.

Two upcountry women were sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, to 4 months' simple for picketing.

Three youths were sentenced to 6 months' R. I. for organising a procession on Jatin Das Day.

GOVT. TO REMAIN IN OFFICE TILL REICHSTAG MEETS

—:o:—

Proposed Coalition : Fascists To Be Excluded

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Berlin.—Bruening, it is understood, has obtained the President's sanction for Government remaining in office at least until the meeting of the Reichstag on 14th October. Meanwhile negotiations will be carried on with a view to establishing a coalition of all Moderate Parties including the Socialists. The Fascists and Communists will be excluded from the Coalition.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF FASCIST VICTORIES

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Berlin.—A number of Fascist victories is attributed to the policy enunciated by Hitler on the eve of the poll, namely, abandonment of the policy of perpetually courting French favour, creation of a strong Germany army and the repudiation of the Young Plan.—Reuter.

AMERICA RACE POSTPONED

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Newport (Rhode Island)—To-day's America Cup Race was postponed owing to fog.—Reuter.

INCREASING PRICE OF SILEVR.

—:o:—

International Conference Suggested.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Washington—Senator King of Utah announces that he has asked President Hoover to take up with Britain the suggestion for an international conference to formulate a plan to increase the price of silver, including, if possible, a programme for greater use of silver for currency and commercial purposes.—Reuter.

SASTRI'S SECOND THOUGHTS.

—:o:—

Britain Must Satisfy India's Young People.

ABSENCE OF CONGRESSMEN. A HANDICAP.

LONDON, September 15.

"However much we are willing to temper progress with safeguards we cannot admot we are fit only for a form of political institutions somewhat less advanced than South Africa's or Ireland's" declared Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri in speech at Manchester.

Emphasising the importance to Britain and to India of the success of the Round Table Conference. Mr. Sastri regretted the absence of the Congress representatives which was a heavy handicap but pointed out that there were other Indians, besides the Congress representatives. He said it was possible for Britain to hand over her political leadership in India to Indians with good faith and confidence, provided the constitution framed at the Round Table Conference was such as to satisfy the reasonable aspirations of India's young people.—Reuter.

At Long Last!

—:o:—

Dr. Shaafat Ahmed Khan For R. T. C.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

Dr. Shaafat Ahmad Khan of Allahabad has received an invitation from His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the Round Table Conference. Apparently his name was omitted from the first list owing to Dr. Khan's absence from the station.—A. P.

Dr. Sapru In Allahabad.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru returned to Allahabad this morning and is leaving for Europe at the end of the month or the beginning of the next month.—A. P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL TO BE RELEASED ?

—:o:—

An Allahabad Report.

The "Abhudaya" of Allahabad, edited by Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, understands through his special corresponrent at Nainital that Pandit Jawaharlal is to be released in the last week of this month, i.e., about 26th or 27th inst. It also understands that he will soon be re-arrested.

Sjt. V. J. Patel Removed To Yeravda Jail?

—:o:—

The "Abhyudaya" of Allahabad states in its issue of September 16 that Sjt. V. J. Patel is removed to Yeravda Jail by a special train from Delhi.

C. P. "WAR" COUNCIL SECRETARY JAIL FOR A YEAR

NAGPUR, Sept. 16.

Mr. Eknath Shripat Patwardhan, ex-Secretary, C. P. Marathi "War Council" was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 117 I. P. C. Mr. Baliram Vishwanath Nimponkar, Member, C. P. Marathi "War Council" was arrested this morning on charge of breaking the Forest Laws.—A. P.

Yeotmal Satyagrahis Arrested.

YEOTMAL, Sept. 16.

In the Forest Satyagraha campaign at Narasapur, 11 miles from Yeotmal, to-day's batch of five volunteers led by Mr. Maxman Narayanji was arrested.—A. P.

Plague At Secunderabad.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 16.

An outbreak of plague in Hyderabad City is officially announced. The Plague Commissioner reports eleven cases.pA. P.

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

The Hon'ble Mrs. Victor Bruce who is flying from London to Tokio is expected at Karachi in her Gypsy Bluebird aeroplane on 24th September.—A. P.

EXCITEMENT IN TRIPLICANE.

—:o:—

Schoolboys In Gandhi Caps.

LATHI CHARGE SEQUEL.

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

Considerable excitement was caused this morning in Triplicane when a large number of students of the Hindu High School went in a procession with Gandhi caps through the principal streets. This interfered with regular work in the school where all classes were empty except the Sixth Form. The students are reported to have went in a procession to Kellet High School to induce the students of the latter institution to come out. Meanwhile police arrived on the scene in lorries whereupon the students are stated to have dispersed.

A similar demonstration took place yesterday evening when police, it is reported, made a lathi charge to clear a crowd.—A. P.

YOUTH LEAGUE MEETING AT MATUNGA.

—:o:—

Call For Stiffening Present Congress Programme.

A well attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held last night in the Napoo Hall, at Matunga under the ausnices of the Bombay Youth League to consider the Manifesto recently adopted by its Executive Committee. The meeting was convened particularly to support the plea to the rank and file of the Indian National Congress to agitate for an early change in the programme of the Congress in favour of one based on the immediate economic interests of the masses of the people. Dr. C. Y. Chitnis presided.

Mr. Sunder Kabadi at the outset congratulated the Bombay Youth League for maintaining its tradition in taking the lead in drawing the attetion of the rang and file of the Congress that time had come to take the present movement on a higher stage of development. He contended that though the presen programme of the Congress had assisted the nation in creating a mass awakening for political freedom, it lay in the vicious circle of negation. He emhasised that even such a view was shared by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who as early as in February last moved at the meeting of the Allahabad Congress Committee that as the object of the National Congress was complete national independence for the country it should immediately adopt an economic programme.

Mr. Kabadi deprecated the attitude of the pseudo-Communists who in the name of proletariat revolution were actually running away from the fight and were doing their best to mislead the workers by denouncing the Congress and its leaders.

DON'T FALL IN R. T. C. BAIT.

Mr. Teyab Shaikh wholehearted-ly supported the Manifesto because in it the road to national freedom was defined in clear and unambiguous language. He congratulated the rank and file of the Congress headed by Jawaharlal for standing by the Lahore resolution and not succumbing to the bait offered by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, who had taken upon themselves the task of destroying the present forces of the national struggle.

After other speakers had addressed the meeting the Chairman then closed the meeting after associating himself with all the basic principles and programme that are laid down in the Manifesto.

(Continued from column 7.)

June 21, when the Congress Volunteers were to organise a rally and Pandit Motilalji the Congress President was to take the salute he went to the Maidan as a spectator. He was standing behind the Volunteers near the Tata Palace. As soon as the volunteers arrived on the scene the sergeants and police attacked them.

When the witness was going away a sergeant came from behind and gave him a blow on his leg. He (the witness) turned round and caught the lathi from the sergeant's hand because he intended to give another blow. The sergeants snatched the lathi but before he could strike another blow the witness managed to escape.

DR. NUNAN AND LATHI CHARGES IN BOMBAY.

Citizens Inquiry Committee In Session.

Mr. Massih Narrates Incidents On Garwal Day And Tilak Day.

Searching questions as to the part Dr. Nunan played on the occasion of the Garhwal Day procession were put to Mr. Massih, the Captain of the Congress Free Hospital Ambulance Corps who was examined before the Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to inquire into alleged police excesses in Bombay on several occasions during the past few months.

The Committee met for the second time on Tuesday evening in the Corporation Hall and examined three more witnesses. On the previous occasion it had examined Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar, the President of the "War" Council. In the absence of the Chairman Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presided.

MR. MASSIH'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Massih who was the first witness to be examined on Tuesday stated in the course of his written statement as follows:—

"I was on duty with my batch of Volunteers and Medical men at Bori Bunder on Garhwal Day. We arranged our Dispensary near the Tata Statue. Within about half an hour there was a lathi charge and we treated about foty to fifty patients within about fifteen minutes. As there were lathi charges on all sides some Red Cross Volunteers were running from one end to the other with stretchers and there was confusion on all over. I saw a wounded Volunteer being brought by some persons (from the public). He was profusely bleeding from the mouth and head, remonstrating with those helping him to let him go back to his batch. It was at this stage that I heard Dr. Nunan remarks "I suppose now he wants a bullet, ha. ha."

"I was shocked to see a Doctor, especially a member of the Red Cross Organisation laughing at the sight of a bleeding man. The Volunteer was pursuaded to be treated but he went back to his batch I wanted to ask him what he meant by cracking a joke at the sight of a wounded man. I spoke to Dr. Sharma who was with me. He approached Dr. Nunan and asked him where his Red Cross Badge was. He spoke to him something else which I could not hear and then Dr. Nunan walked away.

As there was a lot of confusion again some people rushed towards the Red Cross Dispensary to take shelter. Dr. Nunan again spoke to me. He asked me why we did not give previous intimation to the Police that we would have our dispensary at a particular place. I replied "yes" if they assure us that they would have the lathi charges at a particular place I would not mind doing so." He went away."

MR. MASSIH CROSS-EXAMINED.

To a question by Mr. B. T. Desai the witness said that Dr. Nunan was present at the lathi charge on both the occasions viz. the Garhwal Day and the Tilak Anniversary Day.

Chairman:—Can you tell in what capacity Dr. Nunan was then? Was he there as a visitor or a Red Cross man or as a police officer?

Witness: I do not know in what capacity he was there. I know him for a long time as a medical man and as a Police Surgeon. I did not till then that he was in charge of the Red Cross Ambulance.

DIDN'T WEAR RED CROSS BADGE.

Chairman:—You have said that there was on Dr. Nunan was not wearing a Red Cross badge. Are you certain about it?

Witness:—Yes I am quite certain about it.

Chairman:—Then in what capacity did he ask you to instruct your men not to run with stretchers? And did you not resent his doing so?

Witness:—I do not know in what capacity he asked me to do it. There was, however, no reason for me to resent his doing so because he asked it in quite a nice way.

NO GRUDGE AGAINST THE DOCTOR.

Question by Mr. M. N. Talpade witness stated that he had no grudge against Dr. Nunan. He saw the Doctor only once helping a wounded person.

Examined by Dr. Mehishery witness said that Red Cross men were assaulted by the police. He himself got a blow in the stomach and was forced by his colleagues to leave the place. Afterwards he received the report that the police broke through the cordon of Ambulance men, assaulted them and some bottles etc. in the Ambulance camp were broken. He also heard that Dr. Gole who was there with his men of the Swastik League was assaulted and roughly handled by the police.

Replying to Mr. M. G. Kapadia's questions witness stated that on the Garhwal Day the police and sergeants indulged in a number of lathi charges lasting for over an hour and a half and these charges resulted in injuring 300 to 400 persons, about 200 of which had to be detained in the Congress Hospital.

Examined by Mr. Talpade witness stated that he did not know if there was any Presidency Magistrate present at Wadala. The Police Commissioner, Mr. Healy was there. He saw military and sowars also. The lathi charge was indiscriminate. It was not restricted to those who raided the salt fields only. The spectators were also assaulted. The sowars also participated in this.

BHENDI BAZAR FIRING.

Examined by Mr. Veilnker witness stated that the firing at Bhendi Bazar took place between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. About 40 to 50 persons were wounded. About ten had bullet wounds. From the statements they made before the witness after their admission in the Congress Hospital it appeared that they had nothing to do with the hostile crowds but were mere passers-by.

MR. SANJANWALLAH'S STATEMENT.

The second witness Mr. Chaturbhuj Maganlal Sanjanwalla, students studying in the Seventh Standard at the Bharda New High School stated that on Friday the 11th July 1930, they were let off early: and hence he was an eye witness to the happenings. As soon as they were let off at about 4 o'clock he proceeded towards the maidan and tried to find a place in the Municipal office and was standing near the gate when at about 4.20 a group of about 50 to 60 volunteers arrived and as it was walking by the footpath near the Municipal offices, two Sergeants stopped it. Mr. Thamansinh was arrested and sent away in a police van and the volunteers were then asked to disperse, but they emphatically refused to do so, and so the sergeants at once began to hit the volunteers. On seeing this some on-lookers from the Municipal office gallaries raised cries of 'shame', which the (white) sergeants could not put up with and they beat the people also, the ambulance volunteers removed the wounded volunteers and then the sergeants retired the sergeants and the sepoys thereafter continued to scare away the people by striking their lathis on the ground and would beat those who would not move away.

Another batch of khaki clad volunteers arrived; the sergeants asked the police to form a cordon round these Satyagrahis and after they were thus surrounded the sergeants attacked the innocent victims the brave, unarmed volunteers limbs; the sepoys also joined in the attack and assisted the white sergeants. As the cordon formed was strong the red cross volunteers could only remove the wounded with difficulty enduring some blows themselves. This was over in a short time and again the attacks on the people re-commenced

MR. SHROFF'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Kanchanlal H. Shroff the third witness stated that on

(Continued in column 5.)

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Public Notices.

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Public Notices

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(ii) The post will be on contract basis, the appointment to it being for 5 years in the first instance and the first year being on probation. The period of the contract will be terminable at six months' notice on either side. If, on the expiry of the contract, Government desire to retain the services of the selected officer permanently, the question of admitting him to the Bombay Educational Service Class I in the grade of Rs. 320-40-1,200 with prospects of promotion to the Lower Selection Grade 1,200-50-1,350 and the Higher Selection Grade 1,400-50-1,500, will be considered.

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE—(iii) The selected candidate will be held eligible for compensatory local allowance admissible under the rules.

PENSION.—(iv) If on the expiry of the contract the officer is confirmed, he will be allowed to add to the duty counting for pension the concession admissible under the Bombay Civil Services Rule 284.

LEAVE.—(v) The leave admissible to the officer during the period of contract will be regulated in accordance with the Rules prescribed in Appendix LI of the Bombay Civil Services Rules.

Applications should be addressed to the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, giving therein full particulars about age, place of birth, caste (with sub-caste), academic qualifications, experience, etc., together with copies of testimonials, if any, regarding character and fitness for the post, and should reach the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, on or before 14th October 1930. Candidates, who are already in service, should send their applications through their employers.

M. V. DHURANDHAR, Officiating Director.
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1930. 1627

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

As the Public Offices in the City of Bombay will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1930, on account of the elections to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Bombay City Non-Muhammadan Constituency, tenders for printing and supplying 300 copies of the index of the records of the Corporation and the Standing Committee proceedings for ten years from 1917-18 to 1926-27, which are called for on Thursday, the 18th September, 1930, will be received at the Office of the Chief Accountant upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1930, instead of on Thursday, the 18th instant.

A. R. DALAL, Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 16-9-1930. 1626

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 116501 on the life of Lalubhai Bhimbhai Naik of Ponsra, P. O. Maroli, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES, Manager.
Bombay, 17-9-1930. R3251

NOTICE.

DR. R. S. TIRODKER, M.D. (London), has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at his Consultation Rooms, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. R3223

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 1st day of September, 1930, by the Commissioner of the High Court in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made on the 1st day of August, 1929, in High Court Suit No. 311 of 1929 wherein Ranchhoddas Jeram and Sons, a firm are the plaintiffs and Pradhan Damji and Manecklal Narbheram are the defendants our client Mr. Madhavji Jadhavji Joshi was the highest bidder and declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, casement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 2801 square yards or thereabouts situate at Kirol in the registration subdistrict of Bandra South Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, together with all tenements messuages, bungalows, chawls, standing thereon which is otherwise called or known as Gopal Bhuwan bearing Entry No. 33 and Survey No. 69 Pot Nos. 3 and 4 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Survey No. 69, Pot No. 4 and partly by Gavthan Land of Kirol Village on or towards the South partly by Survey No. 69, Pot Nos. 4 and 5 and partly by Gavthan land of Kirol Village on or towards the East by Chembur Road and on or towards the West by Survey No. 70, Pot No. 9.

Dated this 15th day of Sept., 1930.
AMIN & DESAI, Purchaser's Attorneys. 1622

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY.)

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 30th September 1930, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda, wheat, toor, Juwari, linseed, husk turmeric, castorseed, salt, pippermool, oil cake, groundnutseed, and sweeping grain, cases of acid, hair oil and tea, packages of electric machinery and tent, bundles of jagree, bamboos, iron bars and pipes, empty iron casks, loose plough parts, iron weights, shafting and other various articles, etc., etc.

N. B.—50 per cent. Cash deposit. Delivery against balance within 10 days.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLES AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following goods at the risk of the Owners on Friday the 3rd October, 1930, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, books, vessels, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

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Messrs. VORA & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
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Phone No. 22064.

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (Wednesday) the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

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A Krishna Picture abounding in the most lavish and luxurious settings.

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CHESTER CONKLIN The Romeo of The Wheel in TAXI 13.

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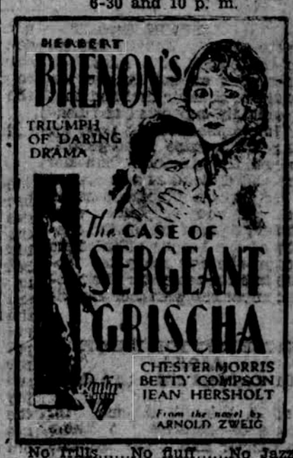

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WHO SAYS THAT MUSLIMS ARE NOT WITH THE CONGRESS?

There is No Hatred For Englishmen As Such

PUBLIC SERVANTS MUST BEHAVE AS SERVANTS OF THE PUBLIC

BABU BHAGWANDAS'S SPEECH AT BENARES.

BENARES, Aug. 30.

Dr. Bhagavan Das, presiding at the mammoth meeting held in the Town Hall grounds, on the evening of the 28th August, spoke to the following effect in Hindustani:—

Sisters and brothers—I am ashamed to stand before you here today. I should have humbly followed into the Delhi Jail, yesterday, the good and great company of Malaviyaji ex-president Patel, Dr. Ansari, and the other worthies of our country. On the 26th, I saw in the papers that Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, as Acting President of the Congress, had, from jail, conferred on me among others the great honour of nomination to the Working Committee, of which I never imagined myself worthy in any way and which, in other circumstances, I would have respectfully declined. I also saw that a meeting of that Committee was to be held in Delhi the next day. I wrote at once to the Secretary of the A. I. C. C. at Delhi that I accepted the nomination with deep gratitude to Maulana Azad.

But my great misfortune in having a worn out physical body of such precarious health that it is humiliatingly upset by the least irregularity, deprived me of the signal privilege of following that most worthy procession in the Delhi Jail. For some years now, I have been compelled, by this miserable frailty of health, to avoid travel as much as possible, to live in retirement at Chunar, and to confine my poor and feeble activities in the service of the Congress, to the limits of Benares. With respect to the service of the cause by going to jail, I have been awaiting in Benares, the Bureaucracy's invitation since March last, after offering myself as a Satyagraha volunteer; the regular routine, even with such hard labour of rigorous imprisonment as over sixty-two years can cope with, will accord well enough with my just mentioned misfortune; and I will await it more expectantly now, in this town, since the Working Committee of the Congress has been declared by that Bureaucracy to be an unlawful association, and I am and declare myself to be a duly appointed member thereof.

TEST OF INDIAN CAPACITY.

This last act, of wrongful confinement of so many of our leaders by the Bureaucracy at one fell swoop, is perhaps the last great test that Providence is making, of the capacity of the Indian people to stand on their own feet, and not on those of leaders, or to put forth continuously new and better leaders, and so to assume and maintain true Swaraj. The people have been responding nobly to each test, so far. Every such holocaust has only made the sacred fire of patriotic enthusiasm blaze forth more strongly and more widely.

The British Bureaucracy's weekly bulletins say that the Satyagraha movement is weakening. But for a wonder, the number of arrests and imprisonments keeps increasing; and its income from Customs, Excise, Forests, Salt, Railways, etc., keeps decreasing. The wrongful confinements now total nearly thirty five thousand. Every days' newspapers add hundreds. And with every person sent to jail, the sacred fire of Swaraj is lighted by the hands of pain in the hearts of all the members of his or her family, young and old and little children, and of the families of neighbours and friends. Even the Posts and Telegraphs are said to be showing a decrease. The conscienceless censoring and non-delivery of letters, packets, telegrams, is naturally compelling the public to reduce its use of "Dak and Tar".

SELFISH ADVOCATES.

Hypocritical and selfish advocates of the present regime continue to affirm though nobody believes them, that the British are occupying India, solely as benevolent trustees, wholly for the benefit of Indians, especially to prevent Hindus and Muslims from swallowing each other up. But the Indian people are wondering why these worthy persons do not pluck out the beam from their own eyes instead of being so tenderly solicitous to remove the mote from ours; why did they slaughtering each other in Europe to the number of thirteen millions in the last war? Why they have been increasing armaments yet more since its close, and preparing for a worse revel of mutual destruction; why they are doing all this instead of getting some benevolent trustee to keep the peace between them and administer thir affairs?

The perpetual reiteration that the Mussalmans are not with the Congress, is losing its effectiveness more and more every day. After what happened at Peshawar; with the venerable Abbas Tyebji of Gujarat, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu and Dr. Mahammad Alam of Punjab, Sheikh T. A. K. Sherwani of the U. P., Maulana Abul Kalam Azad of Calcutta, Dr. Ansari of Delhi, Khan Bahadur Abdurrahman of the Frontier Province, and one or more leading Mussalmans in almost every important district all in jail; with the Maharaja Mahommad Ali Mohammad Khan of Mahmudabad, of Behar supporting Civil Disobedience; and more than all else, with the Jamiat-ul-Ulema declaring active sympathy with and giving volunteers to the Congress—who dare say now that the Mussalmans are standing aloof?

SELFISH ROTHERMERES.

Another set of Englishmen, the admirably honest if selfish Rothermeres, say candidly that a fifth of every Englishman's incomes from India, and it will all be lost if they allow India to get Dominion Status, and therefore England cannot restore this fine little property to its rightful and natural owners.

But equally honest, and at the same time enlightenedly, humanely, reciprocally selfish, far-sighted, wise Englishmen, with first-hand and long business experience in India, say that all this income will be lost if England does not now India to get Dominion Status. And they add, This is so because of that subtle, all-pervasive, new factor of vast potency, viz., the arousal of the national conciousness, which Professor Seeley foresaw many decades ago), the awakening of the overSoul of India in response to the saintly penances and prayers and preaching of Mahatma Gandhi.

These fair-minded and truly practical Englishmen, also recognise and expressly declare the obvious fact that there is absolutely no racial hatred of the Englishman as such, but on the contrary, much responsive and even spontaneous friendliness, on the part of the Indian people among whom the English men of business move about freely and confidently. They have realised that whatever hatred there is, is of the present 'regime' and system of irresponsible bureaucratic domination and domineering only. So far from their being racial hatred, it is self-evident that a Swaraj-Government would entrust first and foremost, to Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. Andrews, Sister Mira, and many another English friend, any of the highest work under it that they might care to take up and think suitable for themselves. We want to change the system; not to abolish all Gov-colour of the skin, but for the colour of the heart. The heart of the man in office should be good, and he should be responsible to the People's Elect, his skin maybe black or brown or white or yellow red or any other colour. We have already all possible colours in India.

INDIA'S GREAT PROPHET.

The work of hundreds of years has been done in ten by India's great Prophet, created by Mother India to free her children from bondage. The Indian heart has been converted from cowering and self-seeking to courageous self-denial. The ordinary repressive remedies, successful in ordinary times, for suppressing the distempers of slave-peoples, are now producing the opposite effect, are causing greater and greater aggravation of the new and extraordinary disease of a genuine and determined wish for Swaraj from which all sections of the whole People have begun to suffer simultaneously because of that subtle new factor—the awakening of the Over Soul of India. The Ordinances are only supplying fuel to the fire. Not only men, but also women, and also children, are braving fine, confiscation, jail, bludgeon. What could picketers do if the hearts of the picketed themselves did not sub-consciously welcome them? That the boycott has been so successful is, by itself, proof of the awakening of the over-soul, which makes the solidarity, of the People.

As Mahatmaji said before going into jail, every soldier has to be a general now; evey Indian must be his own leader. And the plan of action is clear. Swaraj and self-dependence in everything; in ethics, economics, and civics first, and in politics immediately therewith as a necessary and concomitant consequence. Let us purify ourselves from slavish subservience to the foreign ways and ideas of brandy-wishky-rum-beer-liquor-swilling, let us also cast off toddy-bhang-opium-drinking and ganja-charas smoking; let us become independent of foreign goods generally and British goods and all luxuries specially; let us, in all institutions of local self-government, become truly self-governing to the utmost extent possible.

THE GREAT SELF-DENIAL.

History tells us that the Russians burnt up their own great capital Moscow, in order that Napoleon's invading hordes might not find shelter from the bitter cold of the Russian winter, and so be forced to go back to France. And their self-sacrificing patriotism was justified by the event. So the great Daimyos (land-holders and chiefs) of Japan beggared themselves in one single day, so to say, by handing over all their rights and privileges to the state. And that "Ugra-Punya," that great deed of sacred self-denial, bore equally great fruit at once, and lifted up, in less than four decades, the Japanese Nation from a small semi-civilised, bow-and-arrow-people, to the status of one of the half dozen greatest "Powers" of the surface of this earth for the time being. So let India give up all luxuries and confine herself only to necessaries, in order to compel the British to restore to us our birth-right. Plain living and high thinking is always good; to-day it is a matter of life and death for us.

Every item of the programme that Mahatmaji has laid down, and every addition that has been made to it by the Working Committee, must be pursued unremittingly by India, until Swaraj is won, with such local variations as special circumstances may suggest, but always under the governance of the 'Maha-mantra' of Ahimsa, the magic principle of non-violence. This alone can achieve that greatest and truest of all victories, the defeat of the 'soul' of the adversary, by touching his conscience to the quick, making him feel ashamed of his ways, and convert him from a foe into a friend. We, the followers of Mahatmaji, wish well equally to India and to England.

I would respectfully, yet urgently, suggest only one small but, as it seems to me, very important addition, I place it before my fellow citizens here now. I will place it before the members of the Working Committee at the earlist opportunity.

CONSCRIPTION.

That suggestion is this:—The holy struggle for the freedom of India is likely to be a long one. Great rewards cannot be won from Providence without great efforts, great self-purification, great self-denial. And freedom's battle, once begun, is handed down from sire to son, and baffled oft, is ever won, no doubt. The younger generation, down to four and five years olds, is absorbing the vital-Praha-energy of Humanism and patriotism from the whole marvellously changed moral and spiritual atmosphere, and the most illiterate in distant villages, are giving up the old and often unwholesome folk-songs and pastimes, are replacing them by national songs, and are talking about Mahatmaji and the great struggle now in progress. But more specific preparation is needed.

For long it has been a superstitious practice for Indian parents, here and there, to dedicate a child to a "Devi or Deva" in some temple, or to the "Takia"- of an "Auliya" at some tomb. Let the country transform this sporadic and superstitious and senseless practice now, into a noble and India-wide patriotic sacrament systematically. Let every Indian family, Hindu, Jain, Buddha, Sikh, Musalman, Christian, Parsi, or of any other creed, formally, with solemn and impressive ceremony, dedicate its most promising and high-spirited boy and its most promising and high-hearted girl to Mother India; and, for constant reminder and badge of the great mission, place a steel bangle on the boy's right hand and the girl's left hand, and a steel chain round the neck of each, with a steel locket, in which should be enclosed a paper, to be read by the consecrated child every morning and evening, together with the religious prayers.

SERVANT OF INDIA.

On that paper should be written the following:—

1. I am a consecrated child and servant of Mother India, and my mission and duty is to do my utmost, even to the sacrifice of my life itself, up to the thirtieth year of my life, to win and maintain Swaraj.

2. I shall remain pure and unmarried until at least the close of the thirtieth year of my life, unless Swaraj is won earlier, in which case I shall be at liberty to marry after completing twenty-five years.

3. Swaraj, self-government, means, in the individual, the raj of the higher Swa, "Parartha-buddhi," unselfish wisdom, the better 'Self,' Khuda, "nafs-i-lawwama, insant-dosti, be-gharaz danish-mandi," and not of the lower Swa, Swartha-buddi, selfish cunning, "nafs-i-ammaa," khudi, "khud-gharazi"; and in the State, it means legislation and administration by the best and wisest, the most experienced and the most [illegible] select and elect of the People, in whom Khuda has conquered khudi, unselfishness has prevailed over selfishness.

4. "Param" means greater mazda (maha) or "Akbar"; "Ishwara" means God or Ahura or "Allah;" Parameshwara means Allahu-Akbar, Maha-deva, Ahura-mazda. Abd means servant or Das; I am Abdullah or Ishwaradas, also Abdul-Hind or Bharata-das.

5. Public-servant means servant of the public, paid by the public to serve it; public-servant does not mean public-master. It is the duty of every paid public servant to behave as the servant of the public and not arrogantly and insolently, or imagine himself to be public master. Unpaid, elected, honorary workers for the public are to be regarded as public-elder and to be paid with honor.

ALLAHU AKBAR.

When these dedicated children, sanctified daily for many years by their holy sacrament of meditating on their sacred mission twice a day, grow up to years of majority and discretion, they will form, generation after generation, great bands of patriots whose purity, fervor, invincible energy of heart unexhausted by indulgence in earthly passion, patriotic single-mindedness of purpose, educated intelligence, unshakeable grasp of the essential principles of ethics and politics, freedom from dependents and courage undimmed by unmanning anxieties, for wife and child, will make them vanquishers of all evil, promoters of all good, re-generators and re-organisers of the race and the nation, and resistless winners and maintainers of true Swaraj, under the guidance of the Higher Soul, the Oversoul, the Sutratma, the Ruh-i-azam, of the vast Indian People composed of twenty nations, all knit into one by the common worship of the One Supreme Universal Self of all, Allahu-Akbar, Ahura-mazda, Parama-Eshwara, the Greatest God,

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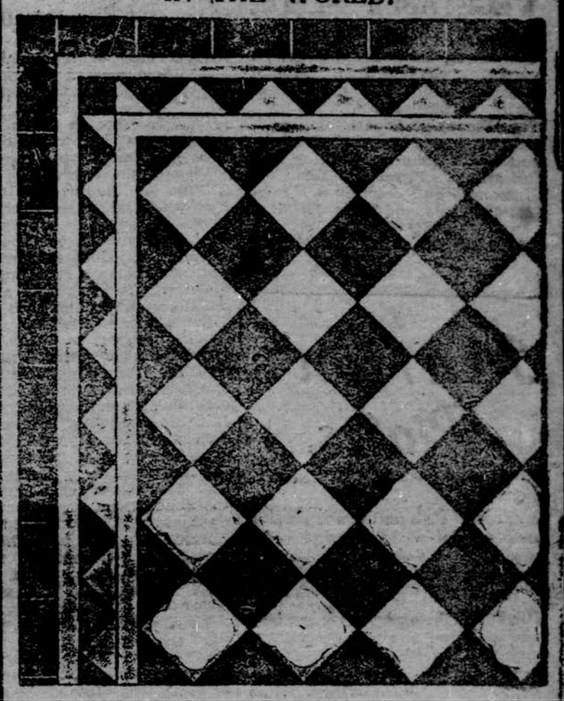

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What the People Say

PARSEES AND SWADESHI

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Salamubarak festival was gay yesterday. It was very pleasant to the children. Ladies were picturesque in their sarees and the gentlemen in their white suits. In the evening they were flowing to the Gateway of India at Apollo Bunder. Greetings were being exchanged every moment. The scene was very pleasing to an ordinary eye and more so to an anti-Congress party but a sincere Indian could not bear the sight. It was rather a heart-rending scene to him. It struck a harsh note in his ears. 'Poor Indians—Parsees no doubt a substantial part of them—with persons like Perin Captain, the grand daughter of the Grand Old Man of India suffering a solitary life in Jail. are struggling for the freedom of the country, while Parsees, a section of them, fluttering in the foreign cloth so profusely. The New Year should have been on the other hand begun with pure Swadeshi clothes. Bombay and Ahmedabad produce the best sarees which instead of marring enhance the beauty of a Parsee lady. Even the mill khadi cloth shows well for a gentleman's suit. Swadeshi will equally beautify the body and in addition inspire in the wearer the will to freedom which is the present need of every true Indian. Festivals without Swadeshi are equal to the pleasures of dinners in a hotel. However exquisite and delicious those may be, they would certainly lack the satisfaction of simple home meals. Parsees have domiciled in India since long and with all their modes of living and their religious ideas they are Indian through and through. India is theirs along with their brothers' and they would certainly fail in their duty to their motherland if they thus celebrate their festivals wearing foreign clothes, which are a sign of slavery.—Yours, etc.,

V. N. M.

September, 9.

THE POWER OF REJECTION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The rejection by the Indian leaders of the Viceroy's terms is an event of the utmost significance. To accept is easy enough but to reject shows strength. One can accept tacitly but to reject is to possess a greater degree of conciousness, of manliness, of spiritual power. In the case of the individual, moral life begins with rejecting evil for good. The human soul ascends in the proportion it can reject lesser things. God offers the "Sadhak" (seeker) lesser things in plenty but the "Sadhak" rejects them all—wealth, name, fame, evn spiritual power and asks for the highest boon—not the gift but the Giver Himself. Satan tempted Jesus with all the wealth of the world but Jesus rejected them all and thus gained mastery over Satan and all that he could give. What happened in the life of Jesus happens in the life of every individual. As in the life of the individual, so in the life of the nation.

By rejecting the Viceroy's terms the leaders have won a great moral victory for the Indian people. It shows their own inner strength. It shows the strength of the desire for freedom in the country which the leaders have only sought to give expression to. It shows the great change that has come over the spirit of the Indian people. They could say, "Yes" and get peace easily. Lesser leaders would have done that. There are thousands who would have hailed such a decision with a sigh of relief. Normal conditions would have soon returned. The people would have been spared much suffering and distress. But thank God, our leaders have had the strength to sacrifice all these for the highest boon, viz., full national freedom. It shows unmistakably that the mentality of the people has undergone a thorough change.

Is India fit for full freedom? What is the test? The test is not in physical fitness, but in mental fitness. It implies a mental condition. Are the people mentally equipped for carrying on an administration of their own? Previous experience is not a necessary element in it. The test is in this: Does the mind of the people accept or reject subjection? If they accept subjection, they are not fit. If they reject it, they are fit. The strength, the grit, the tenacity of purpose displayed by the people so abundantly in course of the last six months are proof positive of the mental fitness of the people. If another proof were required, that proof has been supplied by the leaders. They have refused to accept half measures. They want the whole hog or nothing at all. The leaders have honourably acquitted themselves. India has passed the final test. The whole civilized world, who are the final arbiter, will highly appreciate this action of the leaders and give their sympathy and moral support to India in a larger measure than before.

By demanding the right to secede the leaders have asked far more for India than they would have if they had simply asked for Dominion Status. They have written a new and a glorious chapter of India's history.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT OF POLITICS.

PROTEST AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION.

—:o:—

"Time's" Correspondent's Attack On Medical Mission Repudiated.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The correspondent of the "Times of India" in his information from Bashi, dated 7th and appearing in the issue of the 10th, has stated that the doctors from Satara and Karad who had been allowed to attend the wounded villagers were stated to have taken advantage of facilities given to them and "incited the people to continue their defiance and to go to jail if need be rather than give in." I have no knowledge of any doctors from Karad, having gone to Bilashi but from Satara I was the only medical man to go with a small party of medical students; and so far as our party is concerned, I emphatically deny the correspondent's above statement. We the people from Satara undertook the mission with a purely humanitarian motive and exchanged not a single word with any villagers, much less the 'Untouchables', about politics beyond inquiring about their injuries. I had assured the Collector about the non-political colour of our mission; and on our return, also I assured him that we had done our work in strict conformity with our assurance. You will allow me to add that the Collector and other officials there showed us every courtesy and gave us every facility in our mission; and it would have been a flagrant breach of trust to have acted otherwise.

In these circumstances the information supplied to the correspondent is nothing but a tissue of falsehoods, invented perhaps by some mischief-mongers to detract the value of our work; and without realising that such action is likely to make it difficult to offer one's services to the people on such unfortunate occasion.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. KOLHATKAR, L.C.P.S.

Satara, Sept. 11.

AJMER NAVA YUVAK MANDAL.

—:o:—

Allegations Repudiated.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper in fairness to the Nava Yuvak Mandal and to acquaint the public with true facts about its activities in Ajmer?

In the "Chronicle" of Monday, September 8th has appeared at page 8 a note received through Jain Kumar Sabha. Ajmer under the caption 'Mischief Mongers Create trouble'. The allegations made therein are unfounded. Nava Yuvak Mandal is a well organised body, whose noble object is to serve the country with non-violent means and some of its workers are well-known to the public of Ajmer. Every member of the Mandal has to sign a declaration form that he will use Indian made clothes only and that he will not resort to violence even on the greatest provocation. To call members of such Mandal 'irresponsible persons' is to betray disregard for those who are prepared to sacrifice everything for the country's cause.

Now the facts about the picketing of Jain Temples are these:—As early as 13th of August 1930 the Nava Yuvak Mandal requested the Jains (Digamber) of Ajmer through a Public notice to use Indian made clothes when visiting temples otherwise the Mandal might have to start a picketing of the temples. This had a very limited effect. Picketing on all the Jain temples was consequently started on 21st August 1930. Matters improved but not as they should have. Most of the persons visiting the temples began to placate the picketers. The Mandal therefore, had to announce on 28th August 1930 that the Panchayat should decide that none will visit their temples except in pure Indian made cloth, or the picketing would be more vigorous from 2nd Sept., 1930. Any gentleman who vowed to use Indian made cloth while visiting temples would receive no obstruction.

There are seven Jain (Digamber) Panchayats in Ajmer. Of these as many as 4 Panchayats had decided in terms of the above mentioned announcement by 5th Sept. 1930, voluntarily or as a result of non-violent and peaceful picketing, which consisted in the volunteers lying down at all possible approaches to the temples. 6th Sept. was the day fixed for 'picketing of the Terah Panthi Dhara Temple' as previously announced, and this was so fixed when Terah Panthi Dhara had failed to keep their promise to come to a decision by the 1st of Sept., 1930. On that morning the picketers lay down prostrate as usual at the three gates of the said temple. This has been described as "aggressive and violent picketing". I leave it to the readers to decide for themselves whether it can at all be called 'sudden'.

Then came the second stage. The so-called responsible Panches of Terah Panthi Dhara, instead of deciding for the use of Indian made cloth and thus helping the nation in the present struggle, sought Police assistance. A posse of 50 Constables armed with Lathis accompanied by the Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer came to the scene. But before this was done, one of the Panches of that Dhara had unsuccessfully tried to call outsiders to deal with picketers. The police used canes to disperse the picketers and bodily dragged and removed them and formed a cordon around the temple. This continued up to about 2 p.m. In the evening at about 4 p.m. picketers again obtained the control of the temple gates. The police returned and the same scenes were enacted a second time, but this time more "minimum force" was used by the police. On the morning of the 7th, the Nava Yuvak Mandal had once more to organise picketing of the said temple. After an hour and a half, better counsels prevailed with the Panches of the Terah Dhara who decided and hung up a notice outside the Temple, forbidding use of foreign clothes by persons visiting the temple. Picketing was consequently called off. The other Panchayats also decided the same thing the very same day.—Yours. etc.

MANOHAR LAL GOYAL.
Secretary,
Nava Yuvak Mandal, Ajmer.
Ajmer, Sept. 12.

"CONGRESS NOT HONEST"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is amusing to find the "Indian Daily Mail", while quoting the Government of India's weekly summary on the Indian situation, putting in bold type the heading "Congress Not Honest".

The attitude of the Congress, both from the platform and through the Press, was abundantly and unequivocally clear, that the Congress was neither concerned with the so-called "Peace Negotiations" nor that there were any negotiations with the Congress nor again that the Congress had any doubt as to the result of the said "Negotiations" which the Viceroy and the bureaucrats disclaimed (in rather too emphatic a way) from the house-tops as proceeding from the Government but which it was said were started and continued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on their own initiative and responsibility.

So far as the Congress was concerned, during the period these "negotiations" were going on, it continued its programme and its policy unaffected by the said "negotiations" and the Government also continued their policy of repression which greater severity and ruthlessness though their attitude in reference to the conduct of these "negotiations" would tend to delude the public or a certain section thereof (both Indian and European) that the Government was prepared or anxious to come to a bonafide and honourable solution of the situation that had arisen.

It is equally surprising that astute lawyers like the "Peace emissaries" should have been deluded in entertaining hopes of a successful termination of their mission particularly after their interview with the Viceroy on the 25th and the 27th August after which even they maintained a silence and delayed releasing the correspondence to the public for over a week.

From the fractional information vouchsafed to the public about these "negotiations" one can not resist the conclusion that after making due allowance for the disinterested and genuine desire of the "peace-makers" in the matter they have played into the hands of the opponents of the Natton whose obvious object was to create a lull with motives other than a genuine desire for peace.

Our opponents in the struggle and the Press (both Indian and British) that supports them have tried to make capital out of the situation by misinterpreting and misrepresenting the situation and to prejudice the independent nations of the world who are watching this struggle with interest.

The last episode in this melodrama was the announcement of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, attributing the origin and inspiration of the "negotiations" to "Congressmen" whom he omits to name and after the declaration of Pundit Motilal Nehru on this subject even an adverse inference as to the mistaken patriotism and bona fides of these self-constituted "Emissaries of Peace" would be legitimate.—Yours, etc.,

SADDLING THE WRONG HORSE.

"TEXTILE MILLS AND BOYCOTT."

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle'.

Sir,—I am compelled, by Mr. Padam P. D. Gati's letter appearing in your to-day's issue, to write these few lines. Mr. Gati, in his previous letter, has asked "other right-minded persons" to contribute their views quite dispassionately' but when I have placed my views dispassionately on the points raised by him, he appears to have lost the balance of his mind to find that I disagree with his views as he has gone to the length of saying that I have not thoroughly read his letter or understood it properly. I must tell Mr. Gati that he cannot expect me, or anybody else for the matter of that, to understand anything else except what the words and sentences used by Mr. Gati mean or signify. Mr. Gati further accuses me of supposing that he holds "a brief for those mills that use foreign yarn or patronize British firms in the purchase of stores? I fail to understood what leads Mr. Gati to presume such a thing and although I am sure that in support of the alleged supposition he will fail to point out any such words in my letter, yet he dares to impute to me 'mere ignorance of the correct situation in its true perspective' on the above account.

I am, however, glad to learn from his explanation that he does not hold any brief for the mills using foreign yarn, etc. But Mr. Gati raised the point of not treating such mills as non-Swadeshi making particular mention of (1) Marsden Mills and (2) Monogram Mills and also claiming to know that 'it is true that mostly British firms are patronized in the purchases of stores' by these mills. Before imputing ignorance of the correct situation to others, Mr. Gati will do well in reading Messrs. Manilal Muichand's letter published in to-day's "Chronicle" wherefrom he will learn that he himself was ignorant of the correct situation. Mr. Gati also says 'I have never suggested giving preference to Indian firms gradually—but pleaded for immediate patronage'. In Mr. Gati's original letter there is neither the word 'immediate' as he now states nor the word 'gradually'. Looking to the context of Mr. Gati's letter I had put the word 'gradually into bracket. the purport of putting this word into bracket was that it was not actually used by Mr. Gati but the context of his sentences implied it as will be seen from Mr. Gati's own words quoted below.

Mr. Gati, to quote his own words, has said 'They should give preference to Indian firms and to goods made in India" and to effect this and other changes he has suggested for 'giving them certain legitimate time." Does this not mean 'gradually'? By simply saying that all my arguments betray my ignorance or that I did not understand his language, or that my criticism was entirely unwarranted or by asking me to correct myself immediately without pointing to any misstatements alleged to have been made by me, Mr. Gati cannot prove his point. I have amply shown in my previous letter by giving my full reasons how it would be unwise and beyond the basic principle of the boycott to allow the non-Swadeshi mills first to become members of the Boycott Committee, etc., and to ask them afterwards to give any undertaking as suggested by Mr. Gati. Without refuting these my grounds Mr. Gati now raises a third irrelevant point and asks me to point out, if I can, 'even a single mill from the whole of India where British stores have never been used or where British firms were never patronized'! I leave it to the readers of the 'Chronicle' to imagine the relevancy of the above question on behalf of Mr. Gati as direct or indirect inference of any such suggestion cannot be drawn from my previous letter.

If any members of the Swadeshi Sabha are still using British goods, as is disclosed by Mr. Gati, it would be more sensible for Mr. Gati to bring same to the notice of the Swadeshi Sabha of Ahmedabad than to ask me, a Bombay man, to stop this.

If on the ground that so many persons including workmen and their families, clerks, officers, businessmen and small side industries depend on a group of mills, such mills should not be boycotted, then how does Mr. Gati ask, 'with emphasis for a complete boycott of British goods' when he cannot deny that a greater number of Indian families may be equally depending upon the trade of British goods?

I must regretfully state that it appears that Mr. Gati has not understood the true significance of Boycott, otherwise he would not have made a suggestion like the one under reply.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge,
August 23.

P. S.—I would not like to encroach upon the columns of the "Chronicle" any more on this subject of which Mr. Gati may take note.

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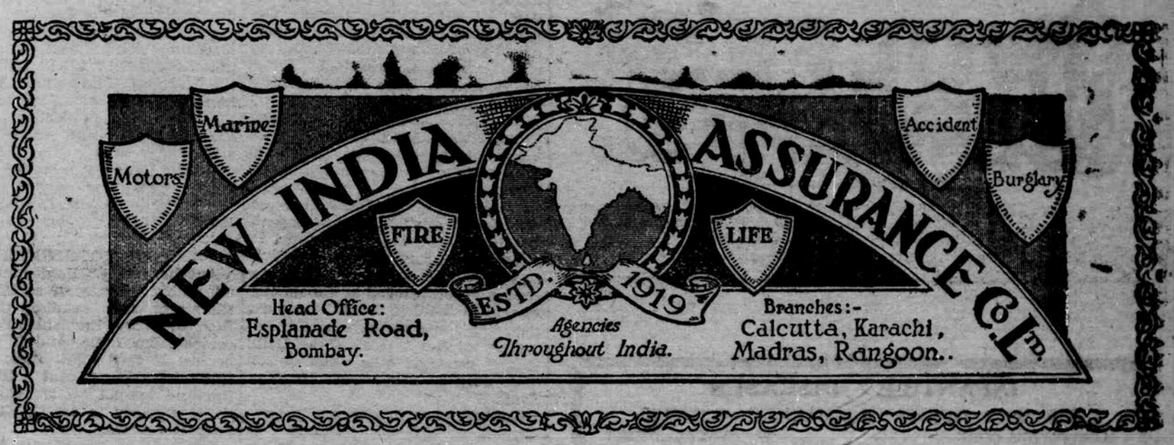

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

RELIGIOUS CLASSES:

Swami Vishwahanda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HEALTH OF BOMBAY:

During he 37th week ended 13th inst., the total mortality 467 was 28 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.7. The mortality for the 37th week of 1929 was 452 and death rate 18.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 was 557 and death rate 22.5.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

A meeting of the propagandist workers (A Class) of the League will be held on Thursday (the 18th instant) at 6-30 p.m. at the League's premises. All workers are requested to be present.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of ladies under the auspices of Marwadi Yuvak Sangh will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p.m. at Ganeshwadi opposite Naviwadi, Dadysett Agiary Line. Shreemati Rajakumaribai, will preside. Mrs. Shantibai Bajaj and others will speak.

AKHIL BHARAT PRABHAT PHERY SANGH.

A meeting of the members of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Phery Sangh will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Seth Nemani's Wadi at Fanaswadi's Naka. All are requested to attend with the list of the members of the respective Prabhat Pheries.

A meeting of the representatives of the members of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Phery, Sangh was held at Seth Nemani's Wadi on Sunday last (the 14th inst.) at 2-30 p.m. There were about 250 representatives present and the future programme was discussed and accepted unanimously.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Sept. 16.

Previous Closing Rate	11.12
To-day's Opening Rate	11.20
Difference	plus. 08
To-day's Closing Rate	11.19
Difference	plus 07

Broach Expectations Rs. 207-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Previous Closing Rate	6.04
To-day's Opening Rate	6.01
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	6.03
Difference	—01

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Sept. 16.

Silver Ready	16 13 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	16 13 0
	Unchanged.

Market steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 16

Bhadrava	47 14 0
Ashwin	47 13 0

ABSOLUTELY SWADESHI.

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E. S. PATANWALLA,
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Also KEMP & CO., Cumballa Hill, and all Branches.
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SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Another Year Of Working At A Loss.

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND ON THE OBSTACLES ON WAY OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

The Eleventh Ordinary Meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. was held on Tuesday evening at Sudama House, Bombay, Mr. Walchand Hirachand presiding.

The President in moving the adoption of the report for the year ended September 30, 1930 said:—

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, in the course of his speech said:—

The working of the Company has once again resulted in a loss of Rs 5,72,342-1-0, which includes a provision for depreciation of the sum of Rs. 4 lacs and you will be naturally anxious to know why this has been so. The most important factor, as you will readily realise which affects the profits of a shipcrease in the basic rate of freight at which it carries cargo. There is no common interest amongst the members of the so-called Shipping Conference obtaining in this trade. After protracted discussion, the Company was able, at the beginning of the year 1930, to persuade the non-Indian members of the Conference to make a small increase in the basic rate of freight from Rangoon to Bombay from Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 net per ton, which was justified by the circumstances peculiar to the case. The rate actually came into operation and a number of steamers loaded cargo at the increased rate from the ports in Burma. The non-Indian companies, however, within a few weeks after the increased rate came into operation, again brought it down to Rs. 11 net for reasons best known to themselves and gave it retrospective effect. The result was that the rate continued at that low level throughout the year. A rupee less per ton meant a reduction of nearly four lacs of rupees in the Company's revenue, which seriously curtailed its profits during the year.

COMPANY STANDS FOR ECONOMIC RATES.

Attempts are continuously made to create an impression that this Company stands for a higher rate of freight. Nothing is farther from the truth. We want an equitable and economic rate which while taking note of the general situation of the shipping world, is fixed after a careful examination of the particular circumstances and practices obtaining in the specific trade.

This peculiar domination of the foreign shipping companies on the coast as a result of their practical monopoly of the field for decades past and their consequent resources and ability to hit us hard has been causing the Directors of the Company not a little anxiety but they hope that they will be able to face the situation with the good will and co-operation of the shippers, with your generous and continuous support and by a judicious and careful exercise of a policy of retrenchment wherever possible about which I shall offer a few observations later on.

Another important circumstance, which went to reduce further the profits of the Company, was the continuance of the unhealthy practices connected with the payment of claims, to which I referred at length last year and the maintenance by the non-Indian companies of the undesirable policy of dumping tonnage at important ports on the coast throughout the year far in excess of the requirements of the trade.

SAVINGS IN EXPENDITURE.

I am glad to announce that the Committee and the management have evolved a scheme to effect a saving, more or less on voluntary basis, of nearly Rs. 125,000 to Rs. 150,000 during the financial year 1930-31. The senior staff at Head Office and at other offices of the Company have, in spite of agreements, vountarily offered a reduction of 10 per cent in their salary from the 1st September 1930 till better times return and similar voluntary offers have been made by the other staff of a reduction of 5 per cent to 7½ per cent in their salaries commencing from the same date. Your Directors have gratefully accepted this voluntary offer and appreciate the motives which prompted it.

INDIANISATION OF COMPANY'S SERVICES.

Another milestone was reached in the policy of Indianising the services of the Company during the year under review and you will be happy to note that Indians are now in charge on the mobile wireless stations with the concurrence of the Marconi Company on board the seven steamers of the Company. Moreover, we recently took 8 cadets from the I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin" as apprentices on our steamers and I hope that when they will obtain their certificates of competency, they will, as vacancies occur, be absorbed by the Company as officers in their vessels. It is our policy to give opportunities to talented Indians with knowledge, experience and skill to rise in our service and you will be glad to know that we have placed three of our engineers in charge of our steamers as Chief Engineers.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE—A FAILURE.

As you all know, the Shipping Conference convened in January last proved a complete failure. The announcement made by the Government at the close of the Conference, however, created some hope that they would seriously consider further the question as to how they could really help the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. There is, however, keen disappointment in the country, because, although months have passed since the announcement was made, neither has a single step been taken nor is the slightest indication given by the Government to show that they are really prepared to give practical effect to their desire to further the cause of Indian shipping, which, they are no doubt fully aware, is now struggling for its very existence against the continuous attacks of the powerful vested interests.

The Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, held in London in October last, recommended that action should be taken by the Parliament of the United Kingdom to remove the existing restrictions, so that there can no longer be any doubt as to the full and complete power of the Dominion Parliament to enact legislation in respect of Merchant Shipping and to regulate its coasting trade in such a manner as it likes. The Conference further added that as the position of India in these matters has always been to all intents and purposes identical with that of the Dominions, the question of the proper method of applying the principles of their recommendations to India should be considered by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India. In other words, India should have, like the Dominions, full and complete power to enact legislation in respect of Merchant Shipping and to regulate its coasting trade in such a manner as it considered best in its own interests. In view of this definite pronouncement, I hope that the Government will now at least give up their unwarranted opposition to the Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill but will take prompt steps to make it the law of the land.

ALARMING IMPRESSION.

After the motion for the adoption of the report was duly seconded some shareholders put questions to which the President replied in detail. Criticising the report Mr. A. D. Shroff said that the loss of Rs. 5 lakhs created an unduly alarming impression on the minds of the public. This was because the Company had appropriated Rs. 4 lakhs depreciation to the profit and loss account. The actual working loss he pointed out was only a little over Rs. 1 lakh.

A SUGGESTION.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia, another shareholder, suggested that in the interests of the shareholders the Company should do away with certain provisions which were unnecessary and carry it to the reserve which would help to wipe off the Company losses.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted. On motion of Mr. Kapadia, Mr. Husseinali Rahimtoola, was elected a director in place of Mr. Adamji Haji Dawood resigned. Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Mr. H. D. Nanavati were re-elected on the Board. After appointing auditors the meeting terminated.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India:—

Total Remittances from 1st April, 1930 to 13 Sept. 1930: 4,720,000.

Trans from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury:—

Total Remittances from 1st April. 1930 to 13 Sept. 1930 83,491.

Total:—

Total Remittances from 1st April, 1930 to 13 Sept. 1930, 4,803,491.

NATIONAL MILITIA SWADESHI BAZAR.

The Bombay Public will have an unique opportunity of witnessing a first-rate Swadeshi Bazar which is being organised by the National Militia at Madhava Baug from Saturday.

A very interesting entertainment programme is being organised and some of the best performers in Bombay will treat the public during the Swadeshi Bazar. A few stalls are still available and there is no doubt the merchants and the Indian manufacturers will not fail to avail of this splendid opportunity.

Boycott—The—Elections Procession.

A public procession for the boycott of elections will start from the Congress House at 4 p. m. today (Wednesday) and after passing through Girgaum Back Road, C. P. Tank, Thakurdwar, Chira Bazaar, Dhobi Talao, will terminate at Azad Maidan where a public meeting will be held at 6-30 p. m. weather permitting.

Weather not permitting the procession after starting from the Congress House will go through Girgaum Thakurdwar, Princess Street, Kalbadevi, Agari Lane C. P. Tank will terminate at Kanbai's Wadi where there will be a public meeting at 6-30 p. m.

CALL TO CENTRAL VOLUNTEERS.

(Through B. P. C. C.)

Captains of different Volunteers Corps working under the Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps are informed to come to Congress House at 3-30 p. m. to-day (S. T.) with the full batch of their volunteers in uniform, to join the procession for the boycott of elections that will start at 4 p. m. (S. T.) from the Congress House. They are also informed to manage the meeting that will be held after the termination of the procession at the Azad Maidan, if weather permits. If not, the meeting at Kanbai's Wadi, Kandawadi.

PUNJABI YOUTHS MEET IN BOMBAY.

Released Satyagrahis Honoured.

A well attended meeting of the Punjabi youths in Bombay was held in the Arya Samaj Hall on Monday when Sardar Jamit Singh G. O. C., Volunteers Corps presided. Speeches were delivered by the President, L. Nandalal Ramdas, Sardar Kharak Singh and others appreciating the services of the Punjabi youths who had suffered hardship in Visapur and other jails for the sake of motherland.

Lala Dewanchand Vijan the formation of a Punjabi Youth Corps on the lines of the National Militia Corps which sugkestion was carriSE,M g/q& xzff bxfiim fix heartily accepted by all those present, and it was resolved to call within one week another representative meeting of the Punjabies for this purpose.

After this the released volunteers were garlanded.

PARSIS AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

FRIDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha a public Parsi meeting will be held on Friday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m. when short speeches will be delivered and resolutions passed putting forth the true attitude of the mass of the community towards the Round Table Conference.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The Hon. Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, writes:—

The announcement that appeared in the local newspapers, about the daimissal of Mr. R. M. Parikh, from the Hindustani Seva Dal is incorrect.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH.

PICKETING SEWIKAS

Picketing Sewikas are requested to come to-day (Wednesday) for picketing at the respective time assigned to them.

All the Desh Sewikas who are also members of the Seva Dal must come to Sukhanand's Dharamshala to-day (Wednesday) at 12 p.m. without fail.

SOUTH INDIAN JAILED FOR 1 YEAR

CONVICTED OF CHEATING CITY POLICE OFFICERS

On a charge of cheating various police officers of the city Virabhadra Mallappa, a South Indian, was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday. The accused cheated a number of European police officers in the city and mulcted them from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 promising them to give some sensational information, regarding crimes and criminals in the city. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted having received moneys from the officers at different times. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him as above.

STREE SEVA SANGHA.

Economic Opportunity To Middle Class Women.

PRACTICAL METHODS OF PROMOTING SWADESHI.

Mrs. Nalimbai Dalvi, B.A., wife of Principal V. G. Dalvi of the Law College, Bombay, and Mrs. Ranade, the daughter-in-law of the late Justice Ranade have been busying themselves for some time past in organising with the help of a number of other ladies in Gorgaum a scheme "for rendering service to Indian women by giving them industrial education and by starting small industries". They have formed an Association called the "Stree Seva Sangh" one of the object of this association—"to start industries which could provide work for women in leisure hours—is it is gratifying to notice, proving successful. The "Sangha", has already put on the market "Sharda Ink", "Lakshmi Washing soap", appetizing 'supari'", packed in neat little paper packets, and intends to provide work for the women of indigent middle families by starting pickle manufacture and the preparation of "lunch" requisites for school children. Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Mrs. Dalvi said that she was delighted with the response the work had met and she was sure that many women can help in increasing the family income by learning the manufacture of various household articles. They will be thus helping materially the cause of Swadeshi and instead of participating in "Gorup Clubs" in the afternoon when the husbands are away at work, do something economically useful for the country and profitable to the family purse. She would like ladies interested in this practical endeavour to meet her at 345 Girgaum Rd., Thakurdwar where the "Stree Seva Sangh" office is located.

MR. D. S. JOSHI AWARDED GOLD MEDAL.

Swadeshi Pracharak Prabhat Pheri Appreciates His Services.

A pleasant little function took place on Tuesday evening at Mr. M. R. Shirodkar's place when the Swadeshi Pracharak Prabhat Pheri was "At Home" to Mr. D. S. Joshi, the author of a number of Marathi patiotic songs specially composed for the Prabhat Pheris. A delightful programme of music and amateur theatricals was organised which was highly appreciated the gathering. The young devy of young girls of the Swadeshi Premi Prabhat Pheri who supplied the musical entertainment deserve special mention.

In presenting Mr. Joshi a gold medal as a token of the Prabhat Pheri's appreciation of his patriotic efforts Mr. Naik paid a glowing tribute to his abilities as a composer of popular Marathi songs which are now the lips of everybody. Mr. Joshi thanked the organisers for the honour done him and said that such recognition of his efforts would encourage him to be of more service to the society and the country.

The organisers also awarded a silver medal to the Swadeshi Premi Pabhat Pheri who had so willingly accepted the invitation and helped to make the function really enjoyable. The gathering broke late in the night.

Sales Of Treasury Bills.

Tender for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 1,01,00,000 and Rs. 2,07,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9-0 and above aggregating Rs. 96,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99-0-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-6 received approximately 23 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 1,04,00,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' Bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 3-13-4 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, September 17) to Monday (September 22) at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from 10th September to 15th September amounted to Rs. 84,00,000 and Rs. 2,16,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday (September 23). Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, (September 26). Others conditions are as usual.

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ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

Bombay Gymkhana Overwhelm Poona.

The Bombay Gymkhana scored a convincing victory over the Poona Gymkhana in the first round of the All-India Rugby Tournament yesterday. Right from the start the local team took command of the game, and the visitors showed signs of fatigue after the interval. Hopkins was a tower of strength to the Bombay Gymkhana, and kicked several goals in fine style.

The local men scored a try early, and were far superior in the scrums. Hopkins converted from a clever move on the right. Before the interval the Bombay team lead by 18 points to nil.

Poona made desperate efforts to break through on resuming, but the Gymkhana defence was very sound and the tacklinKg deadly. Hopkins obtained a try by clever sewering and two goals were kicked in quick succession. The Poona men were penalised for lying on the ball and Hopkins kicked the last goal.

The Bombay Gymkhana ran out comfortable winners by 39 points to nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-40 p. m. 2nd Bn. Prince of Wales Volunteers Vs. 15th Brigade R. A.

YORKSHIRE'S NEW FIND.

Verity A Potential Test Match Bowler

Yorkshire has found a young bowler like to succeed the wiley old Wilfried Rhodis. This is H. Verity, who has taken 52 wickets for the season at 11.76 runs. He heads the list of bowling averages and is thought certain to attack the notice of the "heads" if he is properly handled.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

Mason Beats Rice On A Foul.

The meeting of the two old rivals Mason and Rice at the Blackprices Ring, London resulted in a win for the former after a few seconds fighting when the latter fouled his man much to the disappointed of a ruge crowd whose sympathy he had.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPION'S SUCCESS.

WINS NORTH OF ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

E. D. Andrews, the famous New Zealand player and Western India Champion had a notable success when he beat Dr. Gregory the English Davis Cup player in the North of England Finals 6—0. 9—7 recently.

INTER RAILWAY FOOTBALL FINAL

East Bengal Beat Holders 2—1.

The G. I. P. Rly., went under to the E. B. R. Team on the finals of the Inter Railway Tourney held at Simla. On the run of play the new champions were decidedly lucky to win as the former holders were the better team.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 15.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India I. A. & C.	16-7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	107
National Bank (London Register)	107
National Bank of India	38-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	92-1/8
Conversion Loan, 3½ p.c.	78
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	45-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	54-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	63-1/2
Indian Stock, 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	86-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	55-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	104
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	95-1/4

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 17 1930

THE DEBTS OF INDIA.

—:o:—

Lord Irwin has come down with a hammer on Mr. Jayakar for his indiscretion in publishing the correspondence in connection with the peace negotiations, without a previous touching up by the Secretariat artists of His Excellency. And Mr. Jayakar, we presume, has not the ready-wittedness to make the only effective reply that such a gratuitous insult on the part of Lord Irwin demands. We can easily understand, of course, that Mr. Jayakar and men of his class, who depend on the favour of Lord Irwin, cannot speak out what they might consider to be bare truth regarding such matters; but that cannot delude the country into accepting silently the assertions and implications of the Viceroy's admonition to one of his "intermediaries". When, however, Lord Irwin goes the length of a special note to Mr. Jayakar, declaring to the latter that the reference in the peace negotiations to a bare possibility of raising the question of India's public debt was liable to misconstruction, and that neither he nor his Government could "conceivably contemplate repudiation in any form or any degree", he wholly misunderstands and totally misrepresents the real question at issue. The ethics of the public debt of India formed part of a series of thought-provoking articles in these columns in the beginning of this year; and the plea there advanced was that the entire public debt (so-called) of India was so incurred and so made up, that were an independent and impartial investigation of the details and occasions of that debt instituted, India might not have to pay perhaps anything by way of this debt. The anxiety of the Viceroy not to permit even a distant reference to this question, even by way of account-taking, argues only an utter dread that the matter will not bear an honest and searching investigation: and that if such investigation were in the least contemplated the probability would rather be that the entire debt would have to be cancelled. If they had no fear of such an eventuality: if they were perfectly certain of being able to justify and defend the debt they have incurred on account of India, why need they apprehend and avoid an open inquiry into the matter? The Congress leaders do, indeed, speak of repudiation; though the phrase has not been used in that form in the final and formal rejoinder by Mahatma Gandhi. The text of the passage in the correspondence published by Messrs. Jayakar and Sapru ought to make it clear that the Congress would have been satisfied if an honest, independent, impartial and exhaustive enquiry were ordered into the whole question, into the origin, composition, authority and excuse for the so-called public debt of India. The fact that the Viceroy has gone out of his way to make such a special and explicit declaration of the attitude of himself and his Government on the subject must disillusion Mr. Jayakar and his confreres regarding the intentions of the Indian bureaucracy at their precious Round Table Conference.

Those Indians who have been honoured with the Viceroy's command to attend the gala performance in London called the "Round Table Conference" must surely take a lesson from such happenings, if, in their anxiety to win themselves this unenviable notoriety, they have not lost all common-sense. It was an irony of fate that the same day which saw this declaration of die-hard policy by Lord Irwin also saw published a telegram from Britain, saying British statesmen were themselves anxious to obtain an all-round cancellation of war-debts from America. True, the rumour has been denied; but we know the significance of such official contradictions. The fact that M. Briand is anxiously canvassing for a United States of Europe of some sort to withstand the economic conquest of Europe by America; the fact, also, that in Germany the extremists of either side are coming into such marked prominence, determined to denounce the Young Plan and all that it means of burden on and exploitation of Germany; the fact that unemployment is increasing every week in Britain—these must surely incline European statesmen,—the Labour Ministry of Britain not the least,—to demand relief in every possible quarter that they can think of. And there is nothing wrong or sinful in seeking such relief. But what is right for Britain and Europe to expect does not become a wrong when the Congress leaders of India demand it. No country in Europe has paid its full debt to America. Even Britain has obtained a 30 per cent reduction of her full bond to America; while France and Italy have had their nominal debts to America scaled down to perhaps a fifth of their original value. And in their own countries, these mighty Powers, with first-rate credit, have practically annihilated their local debt simply by operating on their inconvertible paper currency. India is the only country, where the standard of currency has been deliberately appreciated, not depreciated, since the war and as a result thereof. And so the burden of debt on India, instead of being silently reduced, has actually been imperceptibly increased by the artificial appreciation of the rupee. Shall we ask for no investigation of this kind of "legalised" fraud perpetrated on the people of India? Shall we, at a juncture when we are told the entire problem of this country is to be settled, make no inquiry into such ruinous inflictions of the British regime on India? If Messrs. Jayakar and Co., who are so eager to go to the Round Table Conference, even after such a declaration by the Viceroy, would only pay attention to such material considerations, we wonder if they could honestly entertain the enthusiasm they pretend for the portents of their beloved Conference.

It is a pity, indeed, that men like Mr. Jayakar are not conversant enough with contemporary history, to be able to make an effective and unanswerable rejoinder to the gratuitous insult inflicted upon them by the Viceroy. If Mr. Jayakar had closely attended to his duties in the Assembly, he would have had no difficulty in recalling, at this juncture, the facts of recent Indian history which would have told him that the Government of India have themselves been making demands against the British Government's several claims upon India arising out of the last war and previous undertakings. The whole chapter of the War Office charges has been epic example of the Indian Government eternally crying in the wilderness for some sense of reason and justice in regard to these charges. And there is a whole host of questions relating to the charges of the expeditions to Persia or Iraq, which involve a burden of millions of pounds sterling per annum on India, which even the present Government of India consider to be unfair, and demand to be readjusted. Only the other day, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was deputed to Britain to confer with the bosses of the War Office and the India Office leagued against the Indian tax-payer. And though we cannot quite say the mission of Sir Bhupendra was a success, he was elevated to the rank of a temporary Finance Member of the Government of India almost entirely on the strength of this failure. The failure, however, has not closed the question finally; and there are scores of other similar questions, which demand a definite investigation by an impartial, independent and honest tribunal. The Congress leaders have, in essence, demanded no more than an investigation, since they are perfectly certain no impartial tribunal can father on this country the bulk of the debt incurred in the name of its people by the Government. And hence this declaration of policy by Lord Irwin must be taken special notice of by all those Jokhukmis preparing for the Round Table Conference, who have not yet lost their pathetic faith in the "bona-fides" of Britain.

IS THIS RULE OF LAW?

—:o:—

In official speeches great emphasis is laid on the point that the object of good Government is the protection of life and property and it will be recalled that the head of the Government of Bombay in a virulent attack against the Congress in his address to the Bombay Legislative Council charged that body with being instrumental in promoting murder, theft and trespass. We would have imagined that a Government determined to preserve "law and order" and the "safety, security and stability" of society against the onslaughts of those pestilential people, the Congressmen, would take particular care to see that their own administration conformed strictly to the "rule of law." We invite the urgent attention of Sir Frederick Sykes and his Government to the account of happenings in Matar and Mehmedabad Talukas in the Kaira District by Mr. A. V. Thakkar, which we published on Tuesday. Mr. Thakkar is not a Congressman. He has not joined the Satyagraha movement. He is a distinguished social worker, a member of the Servants of India Society, a body whose activities are, so far as we know, not repellant to officialdom. Mr. Thakkar's allegations regarding the methods which the "Men on the Spot" have been pursuing to collect the Local Fund Cess deserve to be carefully inquired into by their employers, the Government of Bombay, if Government have any concern for their own prestige and for the sanctity of their own laws, rules and regulations.

We noticed recently that they were keen on revising some of these rules relating to a particular section of the Land Revenue Code and we had urged upon them the equity, the reasonableness and the propriety of submitting a revision of land revenue legislation to the vote of the legislature. Government themselves in a notification dated August 7, invited objections to the change in rules they proposed for the attachment of property in case of refusal to pay land revenue dues. The objections were to be sent in by the 10th of October. Their subordinates in Kaira District are evidently of the opinion that Government have only to announce that they propose a change in rules and regulations and the mere expression of this desire is tantamount to law. As Mr. Thakkar points out, in spite of the protest of the President of the Kaira District Board and in a portion of the District where the whole of the land revenue was suspended last year owing to the absolute failure of the crops, and in violation of the ordinary and long established practice that land revenue and the Local Fund cess are collected after the crops are gathered and the value of the crops is realised, the cultivators are being asked to pay the cess. Coercive measures are being used against them, measures, be it noted, which the "Men on the Spot" have at present not the least legal authority to use as Government have not yet brought their revised rules in operation. Mr. Thakkar's account gives a harrowing description of the manner in which "coercive measures" were applied. Is there a rule of law now operating in Kaira District or is it given over to official caprice?

FUTILE AND UNPATRIOTIC ACCUSATIONS.

—:o:—

It is interesting and also amusing to notice how "Responsivism" in Gaekwar Wada, Poona, and "Liberalism", as interpreted by the school of political thought of which the "Servants of India" of Poona is the spokesman, are united in denouncing the Congress leaders for the breakdown of the peace parley. The "Mahratta", as befits the "Responsivist" mentality, begins, in its issue of the 14th instant, by assuming the "much can be said on both sides" pose and then jumps over the fence to the thoroughly Liberal view in its assertion that the Congress leaders "by their impractical extravagance and probably by their lack of the exact perception of the political situation have, to our mind, lost a golden opportunity of compromise". Then it discovers that something must be said about Lord Irwin and tells him that "he should have created a more propitious atmosphere for the restoration of peace." After a searching effort to discover "where responsibility lies", the "Mahratta" can only say that agreement could not be reached between the Congress leaders and the Viceroy "through the fault of either or both of the contesting parties"!

After this tepid dose of abuse of the Congress, it is refreshing to note the efforts of the "Servant of India" to compete with Anglo-Indian journals in denouncing the Congress leaders. "The whole tone of the joint letter" of the Congress leaders in Yerrowda jail was, we are told "unnecessarily provocative, peremptory and dictatorial." Sympathy is expressed with the Viceroy "who had not yet been driven to the position of having to submit to Congress dictation." Well, Lord Irwin has had the fortune of listening for hours and hours to the pleadings and gentle expositions of a Responsivist and a Liberal and he is quite aware that although they hesitate to use of them in minatory terms expressing "surprise" that things were divulged which Simla had probably decreed should not be divulged, he is certain that this gentleman or any of his colleagues nominated by him to the Round Table Conference will never dream of being so "provocative" or so "peremptory" in conduct as to refuse to enjoy the delight of a "constitutional feast". So Simla and Whitehall can chuckle over the "peace effort". Meanwhile it is significant that the overwhelming majority of Mahatma Gandhi's countrymen have indicated that the course he and his colleagues had to adopt was the only course consistent with India's self-respect.

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS TRICUMDAS.

—:o:—

Removed From "A" To "B" Class.

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas was convicted and sentenced for committing a breach of the salt laws.

Mr. Purshottamdas is a Barrister-at-Law. He is a graduate of the Cambridge University. He belongs to a highly respectable Bhatia family.

He was at first lodged in His Majesty's Prison at Yerowda and treated as an "A" class prisoner. As such he received all the comforts that prisoners so classed are entitled to.

Recently he was transferred from Poona to Nasik, and I have just received the astounding news that he has ceased to be treated as an "A" class prisoner and has been relegated to the "B" class.

He has now to sleep on the floor on a mat; he has got, to wear the clothes of an ordinary convict; he has been deprived of table and chair on which he could do his reading and writing work, he has to confine himself to the prison diet without being able to supplement his food in any way from outside, he can have interviews and receive a letter only once a month instead of once a fortnight as he used to.

Knowing Mr. Purushottamdas as I do I know that he would be the last person to complain. He has the courage of his convictions, and, if necessary, he is prepared to suffer for them courageously like a man, without squealing.

I know that the Congress will not complain. It has long since lost all faith in British Justice and every instance of repression only goes to confirm and strengthen its views. It is waging a fight against the present system of Government and these incidents serve as fuel

(Continued on page 7.)

"ADDRESSING THEMSELVES"

—:o:—

TO THE DEPARTMENTAL DOPE

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

Where shall I begin? I shall begin where the "Times of India" ends. I assume that the journal means what it believes. And, I also assume that an appreciable number, entirely innocent of the departmental machinery and administration of education, believes what the journal believes. Finally, I assume that if I indicate that their beliefs are, really, superstitions, they will help me, if they mean what they say, to fight those wicked superstitions. The "Times of India" realises that "India sorely needs", at the moment, "constructive gifts". I agree. And, I go further. I maintain that knowledge alone can give us the power to understand, define and employ fruitfully those gifts. The "Times of India" maintains that the Government of Bombay have "diagnosed correctly" the chronic malady of current education. I disagree. I maintain that the Government have parodied the diagnosis of the malady they have permitted to become chronic, the diagnosis the Government now borrow without acknowledgment from those who have offered it for decades. The remedy "advocated" by Government is, the "Times of India" further maintains, "undeniably sound". Again, I disagree. The Government have found no remedy. They have, as usual and of set purpose, avoided and run away from it. Finally, the "Times of India" concludes that the Government have been and will be unable "to effect the cure" with an "exchequer depleted by the Civil Disobedience movement." Once again, most emphatically, I refute the charge.

A QUERY.

Did the "Times of India" read, before it wrote about, the review of education in the Presidency published by the Government? The Government review states, quite clearly, that "the departmental machine" on which "the Minister must rely stands in need of complete renewal." It adds, perhaps with purposive ambiguity, that "great difficulties are being experienced owing to the shortage of competent staff." This is plain English. Will the "Times of India" open its eyes, read, study and understand it? The antiquated "departmental machinery" is the cause, not the result, of the "depleted exchequer". It has nothing, it had nothing, to do with the Civil Disobedience movement.

Let me analyse and explain. The departmental machinery is rendered obsolete, positively extravagant and infinitely harmful by the surplusage of incompetent officials, not, as would be fondly led to believe, by "shortage of competent staff." There may be, as I said, purposive ambiguity in the statement from Government which assigns the wrong reason. What is the reason? What could be the purpose which thinks of and emphasises the "shortage" of competence rather than the surplusage of incompetence?

UNCONTROLLED INCOMPETENCE.

Remember we are discussing a Department presumed to be "with an exchequer depleted." If it is a responsible Department, is it not the duty of those entrusted with its control and guidance to think first of jettisoning the surplusage of incompetence? What could be the purpose of avoiding, shirking, the duty? There could be only one, or, at the most, two, or both. Either the Government are unable or unwilling to remove the surplusage of incompetence or the Government are eager and interested to continue, undefined and interminable, the "shortage". The mixture of competence with the surplusage of incompetence can produce only one result, the perpetual increase of "shortage" and the perpetual increase in the depletion of the exchequer. Is there a single syllable in the columns-long review of education submitted by Government indicative of the remotest desire for the necessary, indispensable, pruning?

HELPLESS MINISTER.

The Minister of Education is, actually, mentioned in the review. It is a rare phenomenon. And, I admit I am delighted to know that he exists. I would, naturally, feel still more helpfully delighted if I am assured that he exists, really, as a Minister. As a Minister, he claims control, and demands greater control, over "local bodies", the control which could be, states the review, "only effective if coupled with efficient inspection by an adequate Government inspecting staff and by adequate power to enforce recommendations." Is he free and strong enough to exercise the "adequate" power adequately? He has an "adequate" inspecting staff. It is both inefficient and incompetent. Is this staff under his control? The Minister must, we are told, "rely on the departmental machine for the execution of his policy?" Does reliance imply subordination? Is the Minister sure the Department, presumably under him, merely executes "his policy"? Or, is it that the Department, not infrequently, enunciates and lays down the policy?

POWER ABUSED.

I shall take my data from a report published, recently, on vocational education by the Government. Mr. G. N. Gokhale, one of the sixteen persons appointed by Government to discuss and decide on the subject, shows that the majority in the Committee had not realised how they were "throttling the cause of education." He has spoken of witnesses whose "business was to obey orders." He knows when "a revised curriculum was sent up for approval the Department had asked the school to adopt a revised curriculum of their own." This was the experience, evidently, of an "aided" school. And, Mr. Gokhale rightly demands that the Department should "leave the aided schools to carry out their own ideas." All this, he thinks, quite rightly, "militates greatly against the creation of an atmosphere where initiative can grow." He is convinced that it is "the dread of the Department" which is "at the root of the trouble." These are specific charges. The Department knows them. It cannot be that the Minister does not know them. What has he done to control this abuse of power by his subordinates? Is this a definition and an example of the "adequate power to enforce recommendations" claimed by the Minister for the "adequate Government inspecting staff"? Mr. Gokhale would describe it as "the dread of the Department." What has he to say for this policy of interference and dictation? Is it "his policy"? If it is not, what has he, actually, done to disown it?

MONEY WASTED.

Is this the kind of control over "local bodies" he wishes to see increased for the benefit of his incompetent and irresponsible subordinates? Now about the manner in which the Department deals with, what the "Times of India" would call, "constructive gifts" of India. Incidentally, it will give the journal very instructive insight into the processes which keep the Department perpetually "with an exchequer depleted." The journal must study the spending procedure patented by the Department. The Government appointed, as they always do, a Committee to consider, discuss and "suggest measures" for promoting "vocational and industrial training in Primary and Secondary schools." The Committee met and considered and discussed the subject for nearly two years, to be exact, from 14th January, 1928, to 25th October, 1929. The Committee spent, out of an exchequer supposed to be depleted, Rs. 29,324. The Committee in its report opens with the prologue and blessing from Adamson who maintains with justified emphasis that "all schooling should be vocational." He adds specifically, that the vocational criterion should be applied "to all educative purposes without exception." The Committee's epilogue is a tragic betrayal. It has the refrain "nothing of a very definite vocational character can be attempted." This "aim" should be, says the report, "essentially educational and not vocational!" Could anything be more completely perverse? What has been very definitely achieved by the Committee? Words and more words. The report is just splashed over with such mouth-filling and utterly senseless terms as "vocational implication", "experiment", "elasticity", "new orientation". These were offered, of course, in addition to the word long before and long beloved by the Department. That word is vocational "bias". That word has cost the poor ryot of the Presidency thousands of his hard-earned rupees. That word has served the Department long and well. It is the "mantra" that has for years continued to screen its extravagance, irresponsibility and incompetence.

MORE WORDS, MORE MONEY.

It is on the strength of these words that over Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed to be spent. The Government have been "profoundly interested", we are told, in the question "propounded" in the terms of reference of this worthless report. Now the Government are, so glides the pompous departmental scribe, "addressing themselves to solve problems." Here, again, are the wordy achievements. The extension of technical and industrial education generally

(Continued on Page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Simon Goes Back.

Sir John Simon has returned from America to England. So has Lord Meston who signalised his arrival by raising a sensational alarm 'a la' Edward Thompson regarding the reactions of the Indian struggle on American opinion to the very grave prejudice of Britain. The noble Lord has, therefore, appealed for immediate and effective pro-British propaganda in the U. S. A. There is something extremely amusing in the pathetic helplessness of these men. But Lord Meston's appeal derives its unusual significance from the fact that it coincides with the departure of Sir John Simon from America. So Britain's prize expert on India has also failed. He could not do otherwise. No amount of legal acumen can change facts nor can Sir John Simon's knowledge of bureaucratic and reactionary India make up for American eye-witnesses' accounts of real happenings in this country. Facts cannot be met except by facing them.

"Helping American Opinion."

Interviewed by Reuter, Sir John said: "They (the Americans) naturally lacked trustworthy and impartial information." This is, perhaps, the most unkindest cut of all the cuts ever received by the compilers of the Government's weekly appreciation of the situation in India and by the official censors. As a matter of fact it is the height of absurdity to suggest that "trustworthy and impartial information"—as understood by Sir John—has not been continuously ladled out to America. But it shows the dire straits to which the apologists for British Rule in India have been reduced by the despatches of men like Messrs. Negley Farson and Webb Miller. Sir John archly implies that pro-Indian information is untrustworthy. That this is utterly untrue is evident from a survey of the Indian situation published in America by Mr. Holmes and reproduced in these columns. Can any one deny that it is trustworthy and impartial? And what about Sir John himself? Did he help "American opinion to get more informed view" about the bases and sources of his own expert knowledge and about the boycott—we mean the grand reception that the whole of India gave to him during his Indian tour?

Tactless.

In the course of his judgment convicting Mr. R. S. Pandit, the District Magistrate of Allahabad "referred to the fact that of all places in India, Allahabad was a place where no one had been hurt by the police." Assuming that it is true—although we seem to recollect some unfortunate incidents in connection with the picketing of educational institutions—it is a remarkable record worthy to be proud of. And it is impossible to find fault with the District Magistrate congratulating himself on it. But this almost direct comparison with "all places in India" is bound to hurt the feelings of his brother-Magistrates all over India. The Allahabad Magistrate has neither been gentle nor tactful.

Egypt and India.

In one of the recent issues of the "Daily Herald", its Foreign Editor strongly criticises what he suggests as a Fuad-Sidky conspiracy against the Egyptian Parliament. He incidentally remarks that Messrs. MacDonald and Henderson have warned the Egyptian puppet that Britain will simply refuse to entertain the idea of an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty which is not acceptable to a chamber freely representative of the people. The warning, if it is a fact, provides an illuminating commentary on the attitude of the very same MacDonald towards India in the matter of the Round Table Conference.

Thought for the Day.

"Men are born, and always continue, free and equal in respect of their rights. Civil distinctions, therefore, can be founded only on public utility.

The end of all political associations is the preservation of the natural and inelienable rights of man; and these rights are liberty, property, security and resistance of oppression.

The nation is essentially the source of all sovereignty; nor can any individual or any body of men, be entitled to any authority, which is not derived from it."

—French Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens by the National Assembly of France.

A LONDON LETTER

MR. REGINALD PLEADS FOR INDIA

(BY GWYNETH FODEN.)
By Air Mail.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

I attended a meeting held by The Indian Students' Central Association, at Beaufort Gardens, S.W., on Saturday. August 30th, when I heard Mr. Reginald Reynolds, Mahatma Gandhi's young English Ambassador, speak. Mr. Reynolds was the messenger to the Viceroy who carried Mahatma Gandhi's ultimatum to the British Government before setting out for his campaign of Civil Disobedience on March 12th. It was a very crowded meeting: a few Europeans were present, but the rest were Indians of all denominations.

Mr. Reynolds began his address with, "Comrades!" This told me at once that he belonged to the Socialist Intelligentsia, of which I happen to be a member. Naturally, my heart warmed to him at once.

In the course of a sound address, he said that he felt ashamed to be one of a race that forced its plutocracy upon a race like India. Not only did he think England owed India her freedom but a very large indemnity as well. He went on to give us a long and very interesting account of the great March and was very indignant that the Press should go out of its way to ridicule it. He spoke of the wonderful organisation and the power the volunteers had over the people. He emphasized the fact that where no police interfered, there was no disorder.

With this, I agreed. Last February, I attended a mass meeting myself on the Esplanade Maiden, Bombay, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, then president of the National Congress, addressed the meeting. I did not see a single policeman, nor was there any disorder. In an article of mine in the "Bombay Chronicle," I remarked upon the wonderful organisation and control the volunteers had over the masses. Only at the end of the meeting was there any kind of disorder, and that was when they made a rush for the hero of the hour. The volunteers formed a cordon to push back the crowd to enable Jawaharlal Nehru to escape me to his car, or surely we would have been crushed, not by violence, but by over enthusiasm!

Al Indian processions would be peaceful if the police kept away.

GREATEST LIVING PROPHET.

M. Reynolds continued to tell us o the work the Congress Committe were doing when he left Indi; of his impressions of our grea and only Mahatma Gandhi whom he described as the greatest livin Prophet whose work for India will live for ever. He spoke mos severely of the Indian Communists over here who were doing thei best to destroy the movemen, and of the abusive epithets used against the leaders. Gandhi was fighting truth and non-violenc. It was an intensive campaig that was by no means breaking, but gaining in strength and powr.

He spoke of his own work over here of addressing meetings whee the working-classes predomnate; of their intelligence, and quick grasp of vital issues. He addd that he had made himself unppular through his sympathies for ndia. But he did not state if he ojected or felt hurt by it. Anyhow I am willing to wager he is not n any way affected by adverse critiism in the cause of right and justce any more than I am, for in his respect, Mr. Reynolds and I ae fellow-sufferers. Personally, I do not care; I am absolutely indifrent to the way in which my motves might be construed. Still, I ar glad to hear from him that he is eperiencing opposition. These oppsitions only make me all the keeer. There is nothing so good as ublic opinion, adverse or otherwis!

FEAR OF LOSING INDIA.

He gave a thoroughly enjoyable address that was loudly applauded, and I was happy to meet this Comrade for the first time, though his work over here was not unknown to me, as we have for some tim been following each other at meetings in different parts of England to plead to our people Indi's rights for self-government.

Tough Mr. Reynolds was adversed to be the only speaker, the Chirman asked me if I would say a fw words, and to this, I agreed. bu I promised to make it brief, as could only repeat much of Mr Reynold's address. However, I ave my audience some of my expriences.

I asked an antagonist against Ina to give me his reasons. One he gave as fear—fear of losing Ina that would lose us the prestis of the whole world! Now thre is a lot in this, for there is nothing an Englishman loathes mre than ridicule or defeat. It is a national trait. It is brought abut by a sense of fear and not by racial antipathy as we would hve the world believe.

I have been drumming it into my peples' ears that the Indians do not hate us as Mr. Slocombe the "Daily Heralds" representative would have us believe was the case! Mhatma Gandhi has said he does no; it is only our misrule, our exploitation of her people; keeping them in servitude and bondage, that is condemned. This repression, as I have remarked before, is only aggravating the cause and sowing a harvest of hatred that must be reaped sooner or later.

A NEW INDIA.

Like Mr. Reynolds, I have found working-class people whom I have addressed on India most sympathetic. They show none of that arrogance, or silly superiority that puts one's back up because of its sheer insolence, and does no good to anyone. To British women. I always try to make a special appeal because their votes outnumber the men's, and they are keener politicians. My descriptions of the Indian women picketing, holding meetings and processions, going to jail, etc., have greatly impressed them. I tell them that Indian women are fighting side by side with their men for the freedom of their Motherland and for their childrens future who for the most part are poorer than they and more ignorant because they have no education, and that the dawn of a New India is approaching by their aid, their sacrifice and their love! I pass round pictures of Indian women holding meetings and processions and explain to them fully, thereby enlisting their sympathies. I deny the propaganda lies written in the Press of riots and bloodshed. As most of my hearers have had this experience when fighting for their own freedom they are more inclined to believe me than the Press. For which thanks be praised!

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

The latest is that Mr. Winston Churchill is uneasy that the Government should confer with representatives of India at all, especially Mahatma Gandhi, whom he calls "a malevolent fanatic." He should remember Ireland and recall some of the names they showered upon the men with whom, in spite of all their denunciations, they came at last to negotiate and so gave Ireland her freedom. History repeats itself always, therefore Mr. Churchill should not despair though he accuses Simla of weakness and folly at the India Office. He has entirely overlooked his own follies in the past when, through his own blunders as First Lord of the Admiralty, the defeat in the Dardanelles was held to be directly responsible to his bad administration. In that case, I say he has cause to be uneasy in his conscience for, to my mind, he committed moral murder of those men who lost their lives. The handling of India, therefore, should not worry him any.

But what concerns me is that if rumours are correct, he, like members of the other parties, will be represented at the Round Table Conference. In that case, I hope he will not only have a change of mind, but also a change of heart. In any case he will meet more than his match in the Indians that will represent their country, if my judgment of Indians can be relied upon, and I am not often mistaken.

Though I predict the failure of the Conference, it will give the Die-Hards like Winston Churchill an opportunity of meeting face to face noble, cultured Indians who can teach them something of patriotism and what it means!

A CURIOUS OMISSION.

Had anyone ever asked themselves why Dr. Annie Besant, at all the meetings she addresses, entirely ignores mentioning the names add activities of the Great Leader Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders in India? In all her long addresses at two of the most important Conferences ever held by the Commonwealth League of India one would assume that upon her, and her alone, weighed the responsibilities of India—that such a person as Mahatma Gandhi and others did not even exist.

I was greatly surprised in reading in the press last April her condemnation of Mahatma's policy of civil disobedience, which I thought at the time unworthy of so great a woman who though not approving might at least refrain from condemning. But since the Simon report fell short of her expectations she announced her intention of joining the Indian National Congress, and declared publicly at Manchester that she would be the next President of the National Congress, whether here or in India. Well and good." But why, may I ask, does she persist in ignoring the existence of its great leader? and others in India. . . I believe in everyone having credit where credit is due herself included, but to monopolize the whole stage and accept all the Kudos for yourself is very unfair and unwarranted eulogy. Not a word has this venerable old woman ever mentioned on the platforms of those patriotic man and women in India who are daily suffering that India Might be free. Who inspired the people of India to join this movement? Mahatma Gandhi achieved in a few months what she failed to do in the years. She has lived in India—that is, to emancipate the woman of India—he inspired, them to a feeling of nationalism they came out of their seclusion—the sanctity of their homes to come out into the open to fight for their Motherland.

This is not the time for Dr. Besant or anyone else to think of self. Unity means power. Only by doing this and inspiring those who come to listen to you by speaking of the gallant deeds and sacrifies of those heroes and heroines in India—can you expect to catch upon the minds of a sympathetic public—not your own deeds, but those of others. A wholehearted willingness to give others praise, loyalty, sincerity, absence of mental smallness makes for greatness in any great movement let us not forget that.

Miss Dilshad Syed, new Editor of the "Congress Bulletin," Bombay.

DR. MURRAY ACQUITTED

—:o:—

Charge Of Cheating Fails

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday acquitted W. H. Murray, who had assumed his name as Amarnath Arya while embracing Hinduism, in the charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 41,000, preferred against him by Mrs. Karin Bose, a Bengali lady. The alternate charge was of criminal breach of trust for Rs. 20,000.

The facts of the case briefly are that the accused came to India in the beginning of 1928, and floated a limited company under the name of Indian National Industries Ltd. in July of the same year. The company was registered as a Joint Stock concern in Bombay. The idea of this company was to encourage all kinds of Indian industries. At the end of 1928 the accused went to England and returned in February 1929.

While on his way to India, he met Mrs. Karin Bose, the complainant, who happened to be one of the co-passengers.

The accused introduced himself to Mrs. Karin Bose as a well wisher of India and said he was a convert to Hinduism. He then showed her a prospectus of the company he had floated and invited her to become a director of the company. He represented himself as a big man and told the complainant that he had taken up medicine as a hobby. After some time the accused asked for some money from the complainant representing that all his money had been locked up and the complainant gave him a cheque for Rs. 1,000. On a further representation the complainant gave the accused Rs. 40,000.

The complainant came to know afterwards that the company was a bogus one.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied having made any false representation.

The Magistrate held that unless it was proved that the company was a bogus one the charge of cheating or misappropriation would not stand. It was clear from the evidence that the accused had spent money on behalf of the company and there was nothing to show that he had profited anything out of the venture. The Magistrate also held that the company was not a bogus one and that the representations made by the accused were true. The accused was— therefore acquitted.

Mr. Shiak Nabiulla, Advocate, with Mr. Rele, Advocate, appeared for the accused.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION IN BELGAUM.

—:o:—

(Through Karnatak Congress Committee.):—

BELGAUM, September 16.

All Prabhat pheries saluted the National Flag hoisted by Sjt. Tammannaik Potdar an influential landlord in Tilak Chowk on Sunday morning. A big public meeting was held in the evening on Sunday, the last day of the Congress Week when 3000 Congress members enlisted in Belgaum alone. Sjts. Narayanrao Joshi, Yalgi, Jeewanrao and Dalal spoke. Sjt. Dalal and Kamalakant were arrested yesterday morning for their Nandgad speeches under section 117 and 43 of the Forest Act. The case is fixed for to-morrow morning.

THREE YOUNG WOMEN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Sequel To House Searches In Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Several persons, including three young women, have been arrested on suspicion after search of several houses in North Calcutta, it is believed, in connection with the recent bomb discovery in Jorabagan.—A. P.

DICTATOR FOR KARACHI.

—:o:—

Though 60 Ready For Country's Service.

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

The Karachi Congress organisation is experiencing marked shortage of man power. All the leaders and nearly 40 volunteers are imprisoned. It has, therefore, been decided to abolish the Satyagraha Council, Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, and Liquor Boycott Committee and to entrust the running of the Civil Disobedience movement to a single person to be styled the "Dictator" who will be the sole and final authority in the direction of all the Congress affairs in Karachi District.

The first Congress Dictator for Karachi City is Seth Sunderdas Valabhadas who is over 60 years of age and has been a staunch non-co-operator since 1920. He was the second person to break the salt laws in Karachi and visited Guierat a few months ago and took part in picketing activities along with Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi. —A. P

Mr. Akbar Ali Peerbhoy, a popular Elphinstonian who sailed for England to qualify for the Bar.

"ADDRESSING THEMSELVES"

(Continued From Page 6.)

would, mark well the departmental skill, "probably be helpful." Agriculture would "probably not be a suitable outlet." If, therefore, those men who come from the country could be, note the wonderful expert departmental solution, "encouraged to remain there", everything would be alright. This is what the "Times of India" is pleased to describe as "the remedy". And, it immediately proceeds to seal it as "undeniably sound". It can, obviously, be denied as a remedy. It is not only unsound. It is grotesque. And, it is on the strength of this grotesque pretensions that the Department claims increased control over "local bodies" and demands the "shortage" of competence to be filled with persons of "European qualifications". Despite "an exchequer depleted", the Department can always demand and spend money for words, not for positive deeds, much less for fruitful results.

DEPARTMENTAL PERVERSITY.

Nowhere is the departmental outlook and attitude more clearly revealed than in the constant perverse application of imported educational theories. For example, the theory is that the curricula should be "adjusted more closely to the social and economic structure of the country." The fact is that the Department proposes to fill the "shortage" of competence with persons of "European qualifications". Will the "Times of India" notice the significant contrast, the contrast between pompous words and clear thinking, between precept and practice, between loud pretensions and muddled "policy"? Will it now help me to help the "constructive gifts" of India? India has, perhaps, not yet learnt to live. But India lives to learn. In the meantime, let the "Times of India" grasp the fact, fundamental and irrefutable, that it is the extravagance, incompetence and uncivil disobedience of the Department that is the root cause of the exchequer perpetually depleted. If it so desires, I can add to the chapters and moral of the instructive story.

Mr. Jagmohandas Parikh, Secretary of the Bombay "War Council".

In The Home Town Of Gandhiji.

—:o:—

Trees Begin To Spin "Yarn".

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

A curious botanical phenomenon shape of "yarn" growing on trees near Ahmedabad is attracting large crowds. Samples of the "yarn" will be sent to the Government Botanist, Poona, for examination.—A. P.

TWO BENGALI YOUTHS CONVICTED FOR RIOTING

—:o:—

Alleged Stoning Of Police On "Gandhi Day"

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Two Bengali youths were sentenced to-day by Mr. B. Dasgupta, Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, under Sec 147, I.P.C. to 4 months' rigorous, and furnish a bond of Rs. 100 with a surety of a like amount to keep peace for one year. The prosecution stated that the on 6th of May, when a hartal observed in connection with the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, a mob collected near Sasthitolla held up a light railway train, putting barsriers on the lines, and stoned the Police Party injuring several including a sergeant.

The Police opened fire with the result that some of the mob were injured. Subsequently the accused were arrested. At first 5 were sent up for trial, but were discharged.

Congress Volunteers At New Delhi Arrested

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

The police raided the offices of the District Congress Committee this morning. It is stated that a shopkeeper has lodged a complaint with police that a piece of foreign cloth has been taken by a Congress volunteer. Police, however, could not recover the piece of cloth in the Congress Office, but arrested volunteers and recovered the piece of cloth in the bazar.—A. P.

MR. PURSHOTTAMDAS TRICUMDAS.

(Continued From Page 6.)

to the fire it has lighted all over the country.

But those who do not belong to the Congress and have not yet withdrawn their allegiance from the Government, have every right to complain and protest against this disgraceful indignity and insensate humiliation inflicted upon an honourable and courageous man.

Classification of prisoners is determined by the social status of the prisoner. I should like to know what better or higher status is required for a prisoner to be placed in the "A" class than the fact of his being a Barrister-at-law, a graduate of an ancient English University and a member of a respectable family? The only higher status that I can think of is that of a High Court Judge or of a member of the Executive Council. But the time has not quite come for these gentlemen to practise civil disobedience and go to gaol as His Majesty's guests.

Who is responsible for this order transferring Purshotam from "A" to "B" class which so grossly violates the spirit of the newly drafted prison rules? I am reluctant to believe that it can be the Home Member. For only recently when Purshotam's father was very ill he allowed him to be released immediately on parol, allowed him to be at large for very nearly a fortnight and in short did everything to show that humane consideration were not entirely absent in that "sanctum sanctorum" of the Bombay Government, the Home Office.

It must then be the work of some subordinate who has allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion and his sense of justice and fair play. The least Government can do is immediately to countermand these orders and prove to a gradually dwindling number, that it is possible to get justice even under the present dispensation.

EUROPEAN MANAGER INSULTS INDIA'S NATIONAL HEADDRESS.

—:o:—

Refuses To Interview Merchant Wearing Gandhi Cap

HUMILIATING TREATMENT METED OUT TO INDIAN COAL MERCHANTS

In the course of a statement to the Press, the Secretary, the Indian Coal Merchants' Association, Jharia, has sent the following correspondence regarding an incident which took place at the Bararee Coke Plant:—

Jharia, 16th July, 1930.

To the Secretary,
Indian Coal Merchants' Association, Jharia.

Dear Sir,—It is with great regret that I bring to your notice an incident that took place this morning, when I went to see the loading of hard coke rubble, at Bararee Coke Plant, purchased through Messrs. Devji Shivji and Co., who consented to my inspecting the same.

I saw the despatch clerk and enquired about the number of the wagon, who directed me to see the European Manager of the Coke Plant, as the rules required such an interview.

Accordingly I informed the Manager of the purpose of my coming over to his plant, who abruptly evaded me off by saying that I should put off the Gandhi Cap, I had on my head, before he could condescend to give me an opportunity to have a talk with him. I having been shocked at the humiliating treatment meted out to me at the hands of the said Manager, I had no alternative left, but to return without achieving object.

I beg further to invite your attention that the aforesaid incident is a direct contradiction of the laws of etiquette and propriety and an apparent insult to Indian self-respect. Under the circumstances an urgent and immediate action is necessary, otherwise if such objectionable treatments are allowed to pass unhampered and unprotected it will be highly prejudicial to the interests of the Indian commercial community at large generally and those of the Coal merchants specially.

Hoping an immediate action in the matter.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Gianchand Uberai,
for Kanshi Ram Krishan Lal and Co.

A copy of the above letter was sent to Messrs. Deoji Shivji, Coal merchants, Jharia, for favour of a reply.

Accordingly Messrs. Deoji Shivji and Co. wrote to the Manager, the Bararee Coke Works, Kusunda, asking him to state what objection he had for wearing a Gandhi Cap.

The following letter was written by the Hon. Secretary, the Indian Coal Merchants' Association, Jharia, to Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., Calcutta, Managing Agents of the Bararee Coke Co.:—

"Dear Sirs,—In enclosing herewith a true copy of the letter received from Messrs. Kanshi Ram Krishanlal and Co., one of the members of this Association, which would speak of itself. I regret too much to inform you that my Association has been offended at this insult of our national dress.

I am directed by the Association to request you accordingly to please enquire into the matter and to take necessary action and let me know of its consequences."

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Prabhulall Ojha,
Hony. Secretary.

Jharia, 27th July, 1930.

This was replied by the following letter from the Managing Agents:—

The Hony. Secretary,
Indian Coal Merchants, Association, Jharia.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, the only explanation we can offer regarding the incident referred to therein is that as a Gandhi Cap can hardly be recognised as a national headdress, our Works Manager would naturally expect Babu Gianchand Uberai to remove it on entering his office. We regret that we are unable to carry on any further correspondence with you regarding this matter.

(Sd.) Jardine Skinner and Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 7th August, 1930.

To protest against this insult to the national dress, at the third extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Indian Coal Merchants' Association held on the 1st instant in Nandvan Bari the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the members of the Indian Coal Merchants' Association resolves, that as Messrs Jardine Skinner and Co., Managing Agents, the Bararee Coke Co., Ltd., are not prepared to make amends for the Gandhi Cap incident, occurred at their Coke Works on 16-7-30, and as in their letter dated 7-8-30 they have further added insult to injury and as in the opinion of the members assembled here, the attitude which has been shown, should be effectively dealt with; to advise the members of the Association not to deal in Coals and Cokes of the Bararee Coke Co., Ltd., until such time the Association may think fit."

"It was also resolved that the copies of the resolution be forwarded to the dealers of the Bararee Cokes requesting them to give effect, and also to the Press and Commercial Chambers."

"UNAUTHORISED"

—:o:—

Publication Of Indian Merchants' Chamber's Letter.

The Acting Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, writes to say that the following resolution was passed by the Committee of the Chamber:—

"The Committee regrets that their letter to the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay, which they treated as strictly confidential should have been published in a newspaper. The publication was entirely unauthorised."

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SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16.

Andrea, Firland, Abadan.
Hilda, Tarabachi, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17.

C|Dunkirk, Parry, Karachi.
Wilsoox, Buckley, Calcutta.
British Ambassador, Oxley Abadan.
Baroda, Ramsay, Busreh.

LOADING.

Sept. 16.

Steamer Genoa for Genoa.

S S Andrea:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Andrea, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil

S S Hilda:—The L T Coy's steamer Hilda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S C|Dunkirk:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Dunkirk, will sail to-day from Bombay habour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Wilscox:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Wilscox, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S British Ambassador:—The A P G Coy's steamer British Ambassador, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

—:o:—

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

TUESDAY, September 16, 1930.

3 Ranchi, London, 20-9, M M and Co.
4 Formosa, Calcutta 18-9 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Odenwald. Hamburg 20-9, Volkart Bros.
7 Wartenfels, Karachi, 18-9, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Ridderkirk, Antwerp, 25-9, E D Sassoon and Co.
9 City of Dunkirk, Karachi, 17-9, K Nixon and Co.
11 Barrgrove, Hull, 18-9, L Edwards Ltd.
13 Batala Kashiprasad Marmagoa N F, M Govind
14 C/Benares Dunkirk 18-9 K Nixon & Co.
16 Ellora Africa N F, M M and Co.
17 Wilscox, Colombo, 16-9, L Edward Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Baroda Persian Gulf, 17-9 M M and Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah, 19-9, M M and Co.
8 Hathola, Calcutta, 21-9, M M & Co.
9 Kidderpore Kobe 16-9 M M & Co.
10/11 Honolulu Maru Kobe 22-9 O S Kaisha
12|13 Milda, Kobe, 18-0, L T and A I N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

3 Pundit, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison and Co.
6 Sophie Marie Malabar Coast 17-9 Merchant S N Co.
7 Jalaputra, Rangoon, 20-9, Scindia S N Co.
9 Fayer, Bangkok, 18-9, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Viceroy of India, 19-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Morea 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind 3-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 10-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 17-10-30, P and O. Co.
Razmak, 23-10-30, P and O Co.
Rawalpindi, 24-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 25-9-30, M M and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 7-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Yselkerk, 5-10-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Texel 26-10-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bangrove 20-9-30 L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels 1-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Schonfels 9-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels 20-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa, 18-9-30, M Italliana.

FROM TRIESTE

Tevere 23-9-30 L T Co.
Pisna 25-9-30 L T Co

FROM NEW YORK.

Knoxville City, 2-10-30, M M and Co.
C|Dulhart, 13-10-30, L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

—:o:—

Penang, Mau, 18-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30-9-30 N Y Kaisha
Malvica Maru 16-10-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 24-9-30 O S Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 19-10-30 O S Kaisha

FROM BRISBANE.

Comorin, 10-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 27-9-30 M M & Co.
Karogola, 11-10-30, M M and Co.
Khandalla, 25-10-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Ranchi 20-9-30 P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Benares 18-9-30 K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bangrove 18-9-30, L Edward Ltd.
Wartenfels, 18-9-30, L Edward Ltd.
Clenwood, 20-9-30, Volkart Bros.
Ridlerkerk, 25-9-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, NF, M Itallana.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora, NF, M M and Co.
Karapada NF M M & Co

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vasna, 19-9-30, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Honolulu Maru 22-9-30 O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore NF P & O S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalaputra, 20-9-30, Scindia S N Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

Hatkhola 20-9-30 M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager, 20-9-30, F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 9,316, Brooks P and O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels 3766 Schnier, L Edward Ltd.
Bangrove 3237 L Edward Ltd.
Olenwald 3,007 Volkert Bros.
Ridderkerk 3,124 Coerkemp E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 4477 Wyper K N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, 4,085, Lavaguino, M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Honolulu Maru 3540 Matsuda O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 3263 Woodroff P & O S N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vasna 2,043 Fitzherbore M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalaputra 3113 Trick S S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
Karapara 3722 Maclean M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager 661 Bredol F F Campbell Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

Hatkhola 3229 Hughes M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

—:o:—

India Boats for American cotton, 15-9-30.
Bahadur, 15-9-30.
Fager, 15-9-30.
Mooltan (Boats) 15-9-30.
Jamnagar, 15-9-30.
Vasna, 15-9-30.
Parvati, 15-9-30.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 16.

S S Ranchi for London:—20 cwts Bauxite ore, Thos Cook and Sons; 9 cases Bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 2 bales woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co; 2 bales animal skin, Cox and King's Ltd; 14 bales animal skin, M Esmail, 9 bales animal skin, M Nissim.

For Beyrouth:—12 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—20 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For New York:—1 case woollen carpets, M M and Co.

For Istamboul:—13 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Rhodes:—5 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Port Said:—132 bales cotton yarn, A Ed Ejil, 125 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co; 96 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Smyrna:—15 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co.

For Jaffa:—5 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co; 19 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Trewyn for London:—4,000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 605 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S C|Benares for Dunkirk:—10 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas and Co; 50 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 50 bales wool raw, K Esmail; 1,500 cwts Castorseeds, Birla Bros; 93 cwts Gum Ghatty, C Morarji and Co.

For Antwerp:—19 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw, B Karsondas and Co; 220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg:—100 tons Bauxite ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 126 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co; 165 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—1,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, C and Thackersey Ltd.

S S Adenwald for Hamburg:—313 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkat Bros.

For Barcelona:—37 bales cotton raw, A Abdulrehman and Co

S S Bargrove for Antwerp:—406 cwts mustard seed, T S Thadani and Sons; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Wartenfels: for Hamburg:—68 bales wool raw, K Esmail,; 4,000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—220 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Genoa for Genoa.—16,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts Linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Naples:—4,000 cwts Linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Kiddeepre for Kobe:—1,046 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Amersey and Sons; 1,700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 115 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 2,700 bales cotton, raw, Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—450 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 1,900 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 184 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Moji.—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Tientsin:—200 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—55 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 1,600 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1,300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 175 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama:—400 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 16.

S S India, Agents M Italiana and Co, rom Genoa:—10 bales wool rugs, 50 cases specie silk, 41 cases silk yarn, 105 cases Vermouth, 25 cases wine, 43 cases olive oil, 33 cases C and W tissues, 50 cases Camphor, 35 cases tiles, 110 drums chemicals.

From Catania:—900 bags sulphur.

From Naples:—5,200 bags potatoes.

From Marseilles:—600 cases tiles, 20 cases steel goods.

From Leghorn:—6,725 crts tiles, 112 slabs marble slabs., 125 cks chemicals, 235 cks Alabastor blocks.

S S Pundit, Agents T Morrison and Co, from Calcutta:—267 cks cool hitch.

From Madras:—22 bogs false peppr, 200 cases vegeable oil, 52 bales cotton, 350 Nos. Gas Cylinders.

From Tuticorin:—60 bags tea dust, 98 bales cotton yarn, 32 cases senna leaves.

From Cochin:—236 kollis hooka shells, 10 cases rubber soles.

From Calicut:—122 chests tea, 100 bales cotton, 128 bales cocoanuts, 20 jottas coir yarn, 59 pces teak wood.

LIVERPOON WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Oct. close at 6|7s. 3|4d. up 7|8d.
Dec. close at 6|7s. 1|2d. up 1-1|8d.
Mar. close at 6|7s. 3|4d. up 1d.

—:o:—

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

Sept. per bushel doll 79-7|8 down 3|8.
Dec. per bushel doll. 85 down 5|8.
Mar per bushel doll 88-7|8 down 1|2d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Oct. 15 80—38.
Nov. 15,77—38.

LINSEED CABLE: (From London). "Argentine, weather continues fine and the World's prospective supply appears ample. Improvement in Exchange tends to depreciate values. Linseed is yet considered to be dearest commodity comparing with other grains and consumptive demand for Oil continues poor. We have been bearish from 22-1|2 cents and still believe in a price around 11 cents before February next with intermittent reactions."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.50—.05
Scinde Fine	3.75—.05
Scinde Superfine	3.85—.05
Bengal, Good	3.25—.05
Bengal Fully Good	3.50—.05
Bengal Fine	3.75—.05
Oomra Good	3.80—.05
Oomra Fully Good	3.80—.05
Oomra Fine	4.10—.05
Broach, Fully Good	4.20—.05
Broach Fine	4.45—.05
Broach Superfine	4.70—.05

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Feb
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 13/16
Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Dec.
Jan.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16
Sept.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32
Oct.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 3/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 111 1/2

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 15/16 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 11/16 16th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 15th inst.
London/Paris 123.75 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.86 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.05 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-5-0 1/8 13th inst.
£4-5-0 1/8 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 13/16 13th inst. 16 13/16 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 13/16 13th inst. 16 13/16 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 1/2 13th inst. 36 1/2 15th inst.
London Discounts. 3 Mos. 2 1/8 per cent 13th inst. 2 3/32 per cent. 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 7/16 per cent 13th inst. 2 13/32 per cent. 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver—Small business. Market is idle.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 16.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 65/1.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/12.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 9b
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan due 1936 Rs. 96/4
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933/36 Rs. 100/7
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1958 Rs. 105/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4.

FORWARD RATES.

3rd October Settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs Rs. 64-14-0
5 per cent 1945-55 101-0-0
Tone of Market:—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2 1/4 per cent.
One month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Slightly better demand.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

November	9.41+.27
December	9.48+.28
January	9.54+.27
March	9.72+.27
May	9.90+.27
July	10.02+.27
F.G.F. Spot	10.30+.10

LONDON RUBBER.

London Sept. 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard; Ribbed lb.; Spot—
Sellers d.4-1/16.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The local market opened at Rs 204/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 203/8 on scattered selling. At this level there was good enquiry and prices recovered. Liverpool opening cables were steady but later advices being firm, prices in the local market firmed upto Rs. 206/8. Towards the close there was some selling and quotations at 5-30 p. m. were as under:

Broach A/M. 205/12.
Oomra D/J. 178
Bengal D/J. 149

SAMPIN QUOTATION.

Bombay, September 16.

September 133.30 plus 0.40
December 128.90 plus 0.90
March 125.70

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, September 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	10	3
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	6	9
Mint Gold, 2nd "	21	7	3
Silver, Ready	48	0	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	47	14	0
Silver, 2nd "	47	12	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date	15-9-30	1407000
		797000
Receipts Yesterday do.	74000	42000
Exports to date do	688000	426000
Stock at Ports	12-9-30	2106000
		713000
Stock Interior Towns do.	649000	
		239000
Stock Liverpool	12-9-30	731000
		783000
Visible Supply	12-9-30	3873000
		1831000
Quantity in Sight do.	1549000	
		1098000
Quantity out of Sight	12-9-30	
	766000	1021000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, September 16.

Broach	192/196
Oomra	—
Bengal	147/156
Mathia	165/170
Khandeish	167/172
Akola/Khamgaon	170/173
Nagpur/Wardha	173/182
Barsi/Kurduwadi	182/172
Jalna/Aurangabad	170/173
Nagar/Vambori	165/171
Purna/Pargani	169/173
Khandwa/Sanavad	170/174
Indore/Ujjain	172/177
Miraj/Sangli	212/220
Coompta	210/225
Tirupur/Cambodia	235/280

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

200 Gokaldas Dossa Ellichpur 172
231 Ralli Bros. Amainer old 150.
34 Ralli Bros. Chopda old 150
61 Ralli Bros. Shirpur old 150
93 P. Chrystal and Co. Ujjain 152
200 Ralli Bros. Arvi 169
95 Ralli Bros. Sawalroad 140
200 Gosha Goshi and Co. Bhabnagar 164
111 Gosha Goshi and Co. Ujjain 180
163 Gosha Goshi and Co. Sujalpur 182
200 Gosha Goshi and Co. Ujjain 180
108 Japan T. and Co. Akola 170 1/2
81 Itali India Khamgaon 173 1/2.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.

Bombay, September 16.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 459 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100 per ton.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 16.

In full pressed Bales.	Since 1st. Sept. 3 days.	This year.
Khandesh	269	922
Central India	191	2,595
Barsi and Nagar	334	408
Hyderabad-Gaorani	37	98
Berar	452	2,874
Central Provinces	80	560
Total Oomras	1,363	7,357
Dholera	460	873
N. W. Provinces	...	515
Rajputana	...	184
Sind-Punjab	.....	.....
Broach	...	332
Codmota & Dharwar	...	1,203
Westerns-Northerns	42	1,532
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	1,824
Persian	.....	.....
American	..	514
Egyptian & African	189	4,570
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	.....
Total	2,164	19,209

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 11th Sept.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	425	20,604
Japan & China	2,403	14,376
Coast Ports	...	374
Up-country by Rail	...	3,736
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan	...	59,621
Total	3,828	98,811

POSITION REGARDING FORWARD BUSINESS

Stock Exchange Board's Rumoured Move.

A WARNING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange will meet to-morrow at 2 p.m. to consider the question of reopening of Forward business.

As decided at the last meeting several brokers have been requested to give their opinion on the present situation and assist the Board in finding out some solution.

This is a clear proof of the inability of the Board to improve the situation. While stopping normal business, it never cared to ascertain the sense of members. Now there exist sharp differences of opinion among the Board. There is a section which is determined to keep the market closed indefinitely, while the other section favours re-opening of forward business.

STRANGE MOVE.

With a view to avoid a split and resignations, a strange move has been invented by some of the Directors and some brokers have been requested to meet the Board to-morrow at 2 p.m.

It can be seen from this attitude of the Board, that under any circumstances, a way will be found to keep the market closed and assistance of rule 324 is sought for. This rule empowers the Board, to alter the dates of the clearing under some emergency. However, it is understood that this rule will be applied, if possible, to postpone the clearing, till the situation improves in favour of Bulls.

It will be gathered from the recent happenings on the Stock Exchange, that the market is closed in the interest of speculative operators. "It is a fight between Bears and Bulls and has nothing to do with "raids and crisis."

It is said that some 30 Brokers are requested to meet the Board. There are nearly 400 members out of whom 175 persons certified members of the Stock Exchange are working now. Why are only some members requested to give their opinion?

A WARNING.

Those who will go before the Board will be doing great harm to the rights of their fellow-members who are also legible to give their own opinion on the present situation. However, if they go and express their own opinion, they must realize the situation in which they will be placed. They must remember that the Board never cared for their opinion, but now as it evidently does not want to face the grave consequences of its previous policy, these members have been summoned to share the blame, and show to the public that everything is done in consultation with members. If there is any sense of self-respect left in the members of the Stock Exchange, it is time for them to protest against this usurpation of the rights of individual members.

If the Board succeeds in making use of Rule 324, the situation will become much worse and perhaps no interest will be paid to those who have invested several lacs in transfer business. If the move to put off the clearing for weeks and perhaps for months succeeds, and if there is any failure, the pertinent question the public will ask is who will be responsible for the defaulting parties?

VITAL QUESTIONS.

There are grave issues of considerable importance behind the present deadlock, and if the Board fails to see the situation in its true perspective, there is only one way left, namely to call an extraordinary general meeting of all members and decide the situation by taking votes. This is the last opportunity which the Board has got to improve the situation, and if it is not taken advantage of, the authority of the Board will be, it is feared totally ignored and business of every kind will be resumed in full swing. Already some business is being done and the Board is feeling shy of taking any disciplinary action against "law breakers". The Bombay Stock Exchange is organised for business, but to-day the Board does not allow any business. Why? It remains a mystery, as no public statement is issued by the Board.

RELEVANT RULES.

Rule No. 188, under which the business remains suspended, is as under:—

"BEAR RAIDS".

188 (a) In the case of bear raids or when the prices of shares and stock are unduly depressed in a crisis by means of reckless short sales, the Board may by a resolution of not less than one half of the total number of members of the Board at a special meeting at which not less than three-fourth of the total number shall have been present suspend all forward business and such scrip or scrips and for such time as the Board may decide. All transactions before the date of suspension shall be concluded by delivery and payment as usual on the settlement date unless the Board by a resolution passed in like manner extends the time for payment of the said shares to the next Settlement or if necessary to the following settement and at the same time suspends the selling-out rule with respect to all unsettled contracts in such scrip. The liability of intermediaries shall continue during such suspension.

(b) If within 15 minutes of the time fixed for the Special Meeting three-fourths of the total number of members of the Board are not present the members present shall co-opt as provided in Rule 96b

(c) When the Board extends the time for payment under sub-clause (a) the Board shall by a resolution:—

1. Fix from time to time the making-up-price of such scrip for the purpose of a carry over from settlement to settlement and such making up price shall be near the rate of such scrip prevailing in the market prior to the suspension of business.

2. Order that interest at Bank rate with a minimum of 6 per cent per annum on such making up price shall be paid by the purchaser to the seller, provided the seller has actual scrip in hand for delivery

Rule No. 324, under which, the Board, it is reported, is postponing the settlement, reads as under:—

ALTERING SETTLEMENT DAY.

The Board of Directors, in special circumstances which shall be set out in the minutes of their proceedings, have power at any time to alter or to postpone to a fixed date or dates, days fixed for Settlement for buying-in and selling-out Pay day and Settling days.

LARGE INCREASE IN LINSEED ACREAGE

—:o:—

Fine Weather In Argentine

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.

Broomhall writes:—

Although Argentine Government estimated acreage 75 lacs acres compared with 71 1|2 lacs acres last year and final harvested area 53 lacs acres, sowing of linseed is still being done and our correspondent at Buenos Aires think the total land put under cultivation may be as much as 85 lacs acres. Weather continues fine. In 1927 an area of 70,50,000 acres Yielded a crop of 21 1|2 lacs tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 41/11; Highest Rs. 42; Closing Rs. 41/15.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 37; Closing Rs. 37/7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 35/11; Highest Rs. 35/11/6 Lowest Rs. 35/3; Closing Rs. 35/7.

London, Sept. 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton,—
Nominal £6:0:0, Sept.-Oct.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton,—
Sellers £14:10:0, Sept.-Oct.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton,—
Value £12:15:0 Sept.-Oct.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bombay, September 16.

Although forward business is officially closed, every now and then, some business is being done privately. Tata Steel Defds. are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 250 in forward and at Rs. 240 on cash. Similarly some ordinary shares were also put through around Rs. 25. Some scattered business is also reported both for Fazal and Bombay Dyeing Shares. If business continues unhampered at this rate in a few days time, it looks like, normal trading under the cloak of "private soda" will be restored. Following business on cash terms is done to-day:—

Indian Manufacturing	119
E. D. Sassoon Ord.	0.
Nagpur P.	48
Solapur	142
Manmad Press	29
India Bank	31/8
Imperial Bank	124
Imperial Bank New	312/
Union Bank	3/2/
Central Bank	14/14, 14/1
Tata Power Ord.	432/8, 428/1
Tram Pref.	65, 64/
Tata Hydro Defds.	108/1
Katni Defds.	61
Shahnad cement	133/1
Punjab Ordinary	97
Punjab Pref.	1
New India Ince	17/1
Jupiter Ord.	8/1
Vulcan Ince	5/1
Scindia	6/11, 6/1
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	49, 4
B. Burma New	228/2, 227/1
B. Burma Petrol	

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OLD SYSTEM OF GOVT. CAN'T BE MAINTAINED.

Unless India Can Be Persuaded British Opinions Won't Serve Any Purpose.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

If there were any reasonable chance that the old system could be maintained the European commercial community in India would undoubtedly support it. But there is no such chance. Lord Irwin's policy may not please Mr. Churchill, but then Mr. Churchill is safe in England with only an abstract interest in India's future. The fact that the Viceroy's policy has been endorsed by the majority of business men whose whole prosperity is bound up in the country itself shows conclusively that it is the only practicable policy. If they have come to the conclusion that the British Raj, as we have hitherto known it, is at an end, we may take it that it is indeed at an end. There are, of course, a certain number of English business men in India who still cling to the old attitude. Stormy meetings have taken place during the last week in Calcutta, and stormy resolutions have been proposed to them. But the majority has always been with the Viceroy, with his policy of reasonableness even in face of unreasonableness, of a stern oppositio to lawlessness, with, at the same time, a readiness to exploe all possible means of bringing all shades of Indian opinion to the Round Table Conference for a discussion of the most satisfactory manner in which India can be given the self-government that she demands and deserves and that all reasonable Englishmen agree she ought to have.

THE OLD SYSTEM.

It is quite likely, then, that these business men, free as they are from any doctrinaire love for this or that political system, may see a good deal more clearly than most people what precisely the situation in India is. No do bt they would one and all welcome a return to the old undiluted government by Englishmen for Englishmen just because such a Government would give them the security they need to carry on their of thing is over. What they most business. But they are wise enough to see that the day for that kind assuredly do not want is the kind of chaos that is now prevailing in India; a chaos which, unless some settlement is reached this winter that meets with the approval of a good number of Indians, cannot but spread until it brings about a serious economic crisis. Such a crisis would spell bankruptcy for business men. And business men naturally do not want to be ma bankrupt.

"BETRAYAL."

They have been accused in certain quarters of basely giving in to the Congress agitation, of betraying the Empire for the sake of their own private interests. Such an accusation is absurd. All they have done is to face the realities of the situation. And it would be well if all those who are concerned in this great problem of India would face them likewise. The present state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely. Apart from anything else, it puts a quite unfair strain on the Indian police. We may have our own opinions about what is good for India and we may be perfectly right, but unless we can persuade Indians to agree with us our opinions will serve no purpose. We cannot take a system of government to India and jam it down India's throat.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR BRITISH PROPAGANDISTS CHAGRIN

"New Republic's" Crushing Rejoinder

The British have suddenly become disturbed about the American attitude toward India, and quite properly so. There is hardly any other question at present which constitutes a more serious threat to the friendly relations between the two powers. Moreover, American support for their aspirations is an important factor in determining the attitude of some of the chief Indian leaders.

It is regrettable, however, that some of the British discussion of the American attitude has thus far been conducted in unrealistic terms. To read certain comment on this subject in the British press, no one would suppose that the Indians had any sort of legitimate grievance or that any American except one very stupid or shamefully misled could support their aspirations. Two blanket charges are made: first: that American periodicals which present the Indian case are deliberately unfair to Britain; and second, that due to the false statements about India in American journals and books, opinion in this country has been led astray. the inference being that were it not for these falsehoods, opinion here would favour the British cause.

ACCUSATIONS.

Thus, for example, Mr. Edward Thompson writing a series of articles in the London "Times" on American opinion and India, makes several accusations against the "New Republic", accusations some of which were echoed by Sir Henry Lunn in a recent speech at Leeds. The first of these is that the "New Republic" was guilty of unfairness in printing the text of Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy without also publishing the Viceroy's reply. A second is that when Mr. Gandhi recently published a list of the terms on which he would negotiate with Great Britain, the "New Republic" called these terms "just and reasonable," and said that a heavy responsibility would rest upon the British Government if it ignored the offer. Mr. Thompson also takes exception to the editorial statement, accompanying Mr. Gandhi's letter, that it "gives a graphic picture of conditions in India as they were then and are now." He remarks, in a fashion which enemies of England would describe as true British style, "it does nothing of the kind."

For careful readers of the "New Republic", detailed reply to Mr. Thompson's allegations is hardly necessary. There was no reason why this paper was under any obligation to reprint the Viceroy's letter to Mr. Gandhi, or the statement of the Government at the time of his arrest. The "New Republic" is not a daily newspaper, whose duty it is to print all the news. On the contrary, one important task of the "New Republic" is to print the news which does not appear in the daily papers. Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy had been almost overlooked by the American press. The "New York Times," which has published by far the most voluminous accounts of the Indian situation, printed only 300 words of this 1,500 word letter. The attitude of the British Government, on the other hand, has been adequately and repeatedly set forth. Almost every day for a week, at the time of Mr. Gandhi's arrest, the Viceroy made a speech or published a document giving in detail the Government's arguments in favour of its course of action, and these were all reported in ample detail. So far as we can learn, Mr. Gandhi's letter was given less space in the other chief American papers than in the "Times", or was ignored, while the Government's view was given much space.

CORRECT ATTITUDE.

Mr. Thompson's complaint that the "New Republic" took seriously Mr. Gandhi's list of conditions would seem to deny to this paper the right to have any editorial policy of its own. Mr. Thompson apparently would have wished us to say that Mr. Gandhi's proposals were frivolous ones, drawn up for his own amusement, and deserving to be ignored. We still believe that our statement, written immediately after Mr. Gandhi's conditions were issued, was correct.

Mr. Thompson may be interested to know that this paper has received a number of letters accusing it of being too partial to the British cause; as well as others which charge that it has become the tool of Indian propaganda. We have printed about 75 per cent of the letters which accuse us of being anti-English, and less than 20 per cent of those which say we are anti-Indian—a disproportion explained by the fact that the writers of the latter group duplicate one another so closely.

EASY GENERALISATION.

Mr. Thompson's major point in his series of articles in the London "Times", that America has been misled by erroneous statements about India, is fallacious. It is one of those easy generalizations about America into which visiting Englishmen, even when they are intelligent as Mr. Thompson, are so easily betrayed. Only one book about India has sold in large numbers in the United States in recent years, or has had any appreciable effect upon opinion here. That is Katherine Mayo's "Mother India," a work which is cruelly unfair to the Indians and their cause, and is the most effective pro-British propaganda ever written. Aside from this book, the one important source of American opinion has been the Indian news reports in the columns of our press. Very much of this news, probably more than half of it, has come from British sources, through Reuter's, the British news service which has a co-operative arrangement with the Associated Press. This news, written by Englishmen for Englishmen and passed by the British censorship, certainly has not been unduly tender of the Indians.

We do not pretend to say how numerous are the Americans who sympathize with the Indians; but however many they may be, it is naive to suppose that they are the victims of a special Indian propaganda. The attitude of these Americans is substantially that of many people in England. It is the same recorded by Ramsay MacDonald in his books written after he had visited India, whereas the leader of the Labour Party, he must certainly have had the case for English rule put to him as strongly as possible. In short, we feel confident that if Mr. Thompson and his friends will make a careful investigation they will find that British propaganda in America is quite as extensive as the Indian, or more, so, and that it has been skillful and persistent. If in spite of this fact many Americans lean to the cause of India, we suggest that perhaps that cause has some innate merits which are deserving of consideration.—"New Republic" of New York.

INDORE CONGRESS MEMBER JAILED.

—:o:—

Mr. Chhotalal Gupta Sentenced.

(From A Correspondent)

INDORE, Sept. 12.

On 11th September at about 1-0 p.m. Mr. Chhotalal Gupta a member of the Indore District Congress Committee was served with a notice by the Residency Magistrate under Section 107 C.P.C., asking him to present himself at 2-0 p.m. in the Court to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 with two sureties in the like manner for keeping peace for a period of one year for "attempting to induce Residents of the Residency Area to take part in Anti-Government demonstrations and in particular for inciting students both of the Medical and other public schools to defy lawful authority and to create disturbances likely to cause breaches of the peace."

Accordingly Mr. Gupta presented himself in the Court at 2 p.m. and the case began. Two policemen were examined as Crown witnesses. Neither any student of the Medical or other local Schools nor any Resident of the Residency, the inducement of whom formed the main subject of the charge against him was produced. Mr. Gupta refused to take any part in the proceedings and declined to make any statement. He was therefore ordered by the Magistrate either to comply with the terms aforesaid or to undergo one year's imprisonment. Mr. Gupta chose the latter course.

Mr. Chhotalal Gupta had been a zealous Congress worker. In 1921 he had to undergo one month's imprisonment. Recently when a procession of the Maharaja Shivaji Rao High School students had proceeded in the Residency Area on account of the arrest of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in Delhi, he strongly protested against the 'lathi' charges on the non-violent and peaceful students passing by the road. He was arrested this time also but was soon released.

The Residency Grain Market is closed to-day in token of sympathy towards him.

SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

—:o:—

Prof. G. M. Jadhav writes:—

India requires science, more science and still more science in order to be able to utilise all her vast resources. In medicine, agriculture, technology, trade, commerce etc. If we are to know what is going on in Europe from first-hand knowledge we must know the languages spoken in their countries. Some of us can learn German, some can learn French, some can learn Italian and so on. In this way we shall have Indians knowing all the languages. We can read books, newspapers, periodicals, reports etc. published in these languages and get their translations published into Indian languages. In Germany we find that no sooner a good book is published in a foreign language than sure enough a German translation is to be had in German. The Germans have a clear advantage over us. But we can also work as they did. One has only to remember what Germany was reduced to in 1918-1919 and what she is to-day, thanks to her indomitable courage, industry, and thorough work. I am standing a school of European languages. It will conduct classes for the study of German, French, Italian, Russian etc. Classes will be held on Sundays from 9 a.m. German and Italian classes will be from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.; French and Russian classes will be from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. Those who are interested in this work should write to me (address Parel, Bombay 12).

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2 cups cold chicken ½ cup mushrooms 4 tablespoons flour 2 cups scalded milk ½ cup pimentos 1 egg Pepper & Salt 4 tablespoons Cocogem

Melt the Cocogem in a pan, add flour mixed with salt and pepper to taste, stir until smooth. Pour over slowly the milk stirring all the time until sauce boils, and place over hot water, add chicken cut in pieces, and the mushrooms and the sliced pimentos previously sauted in a teaspoonful of Cocogem. Just before serving add the yolk of 1 egg.

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SITUATION IN INDIA.

Ramanand Chatterjee's Reply To Brailsford.

The "New Republic" of New York publishes the following article by Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, Editor, "Modern Review".

Sir: Mr. H. N. Brailsford's article, "MacDonald and Gandhi," published in your issue of May 14, 1930, calls for some comment. As perhaps you will not be able to find space for a long letter, I shall not be able to quote authority for all my statements. Mr. Brailsford also has simply given the reader his own "ipse dixit". I am not as distinguished a journalist as he but I can without vanity claim to possess much greater, more accurate and more intimate knowledge of India than he being a native of the country and a publicist of forty years' standing.

Mr. Brailsford's first paragraph is unexceptionable. Mahatma Gandhi's influence is undoubtedly "the noblest and most influential personal force in the world," and his lieutenants and followers are "perhaps the finest citizens that India has bred." It is only necessary to say that their rebellion is not merely "symbolical": it is a real rebellion, minus bloodshed. And millions upon millions of Indians who are not actually in the "fight" share their aspirations and feeling.

But when Mr. Brailsford says the Labour government "has done nothing yet to earn the frowns of Liberals in other lands," he is absolutely in the wrong. Under the Labour Government the most severe and inhuman repression since the days of the Sepoy rebellion of 1857 has been going on.

There cannot be a more misleading statement than to say that "the police showed astonishing self-control." A few policemen in a few places may have shown some self-control, but you have to search for them with Diogenes' lantern. The men and women who have really shown marvelous self-control and courage under the most provoking circumstances are the followers of Gandhi.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

In jails the government has been "a courteous host" to a few outstanding persons like Mr. Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, but not to others. Owing to ill treatment of political prisoners, hunger strikes have been numerous. And even as regards Mahatma Gandhi, though he is supplied with the few material comforts he requires, he has been kept in solitary confinement—a punishment inflicted on hardened criminals.

Mr. Brailsford tries to make out that the Indian National Congress in its vote for independence expresses the opinion of only a minority. Let it be so. This minority is, however, the best organized, the most public-spirited, the most openly courageous and rebellious, the readiest to lose all (including life itself) and suffer all for liberty, and the most influential, respected and admired group in India. In the American War of Independence and other similar wars, the insurgents did not form a majority of the total pouplation of the countries concerned.

Let that pass, however, Mr. Brailsford admits that "all call for an advance to self-government". And that advance is to "Dominion status", like that of Canada. And Mahatma Gandhi also wants "the substance of independence", not necessarily the name. Will the Labour government give this "Dominion status," this "substance of independence?"

Mr. Brailsford says: "Outside this Congress are the Moslems (one-third of the whole population), the people of the Native States (one-fourth), the influential Liberal party, the organized, depressed castes, and, in some sense, the Sikhs". I will take these groups one by one.

MUSLIMS FOR THE CONGRESS.

The total population of India is 316,128,721. The Moslems number 68,735,233. They are, therefore, less than one-fourth. In British ruled India, also, they are less than one-fourth. The Moslems are not all outside the Congress. Some of the most distinguished leaders of the Civil Disobedience movement are Moslems and have gone to jail. In Bombay, the pro-Congress Moslem party preponderates. In the northwest frontier province, inhabited mostly by Pathan Moslems, Congress views have a most conspicuous following. In Bengal, which contains more Moslems than any other province, the latest Moslem Conference held at Mymensingh has passed a resolution urging the Mohamedans of the district "to throw themselves heart and soul into the freedom movement". In every province, the Congress has a Moslem following. And to crown all, the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema (Society of Moslem Theologians) has urged all Mussulmans to join the civil-disobedience movement. It is well-known that the Moslems are more led by their theologians than any other religious community.

The people of the Indian States are formally neither in nor outside of the Congress they do not send delegates to it. But they are at heart with the Congress, though their rulers are mostly anti-National.

The Liberal party is by no means "influential." Mr. C. F. Andrews wrote in the "New Republic" of February 26: "... their exhortation carries very little weight outside the quiet circle of a few like-minded individuals. It does not reach the masses. There is no corporate public opinion behind it".

The depressed castes are not "organized," and many men and women of those castes are "fighting" in the ranks of Gandhi's followers.

I was surprised to read that the Sikhs are, "in a sense", outside the Congress. In what sense? Large numbers of Sikhs are with the Congress and many influential men among them have gone to jail.

I entirely agree that in the present state of the world, India requires an army. The country possesses splendid fighting material. If the officers are mostly British, that is not because India does not produce, in abundance, the type of men required, but the British Government has prevented the Indianization of the army staff of officers. As for the civil service, India can at any moment man the whole of it with quite competent officials. Our religions have been far more tolerant of each other (except during the British period) than have the Roman Catholics and Protestants in Christendom—our people have never burned one another at the stake. I am sorry space prevents me from quoting well-known British authorities in support of my statement. But allow me to add that Hindu-Moslem dissensions will never cease so long as British domination lasts.

MOCKERY OF SELF-RULE.

Before British rule, though there was no facility for acquiring modern knowledge, literacy was far more wide-spread than now, and the British Government has kept the mass of the people illiterate and ignorant. Japan, the Philippines and Soviet Russia have made far greater progress in literacy in a far shorter period than has British-ruled India. So, "If the mass of India's pouplation" has not "passed through the common school," that is not our fault. It will take centuries for India to become literate under British domination.

Mr. Brailsford has, owing to his ignorance, magnified the Chittagong raid. It was a small, local, isolated affair, though it may be an omen.

My letter has already become longer than I intended it to be. So I shall conclude by observing that if, as Mr. Brailsford suggests "for a period certain services, chiefly police and defense, must remain under British control," during that period India will not be self-ruling, and Indians will not be "rapidly" trained during that period. Self-rule will be worse than open autocracy if Britishers in power continue to enjoy unchecked authority over the police and military.

PEACEFUL GATHERING OUTSIDE HOWRAH STATION

—:o:—

Mirabai's Statement.

Giving an account of the incidents relating to her arrival at the Howrah station on Tuesday morning Sreemati Mira Ben, in course of an interview with "Advance", stated that when she arrived at the station she found there were several friends waiting for her. When the train stopped several ladies got into her compartment and presented her with floral wreaths. Then they began to put the luggage out of the window when two or three Police Sergeants entered the compartment and told Mira Bai that processions were prohibited in Calcutta and that a procession had been arranged for the morning. She replied that she would like to see those who were responsible for the procession so that she might understand the situation. But the Sergeants are said to have stated that persons responsible for the procession had been put under arrest and there was no one else responsible who could talk to her about the matter. They also informed her that a big crowd had collected outside the station and that on the other side of the Howrah Bridge a procession had been formed. Being unable to ascertain who were really responsible for the procession, Mira Bai said she would go out to her motor car so that she might be able to understand the real situation.

PEACEFUL CROWD.

She then came out of the station and found that "an absolutely peaceful crowd who had come out of affection" for her were waiting outside the station. There outside the station when she was about to get into the motor car she was told that the procession had been organised on behalf of the Congress and that it was a fully arranged affair. She said that she would be only too pleased to join it. They then got into the car in order to cross the bridge and join the procession on the other side of the bridge.

But at this stage a Policeman who was standing in front of her car came forward and told her that he had a telephone message to stop her car. Thereafter in consultation with some friends who were around her Mira Bai decided to get out of the car and walk across the bridge to join the procession.

She walked across the bridge, a large crowd following her in a peaceful and orderly fashion. When they reached the other side of the bridge, an English Police official came to her and insisted that she should get into a taxi and drive to the house. She intimated her decision not to go to her house except on foot and if they insisted on her going in a taxi they will either have to use force or place her under arrest.

"They then called a taxi" Mira Bai proceeded, "and pushed me towards it. When I came against the step I was not able to stand".

Then two or three Police Officers picked me up and shoved me into the taxi."

Mira Bai was next asked about the house she wanted to go to but she replied that she was not going to co-operate with them in any way. They then ordered that she should be driven to Lalbazar police headquarters.

IN SIR CHARLES TEGART'S ROOM.

"There after a few minutes," Mira Bai further observed, "I was ushered into Sir Charles Tegart's room where I had a long conversation with him. The discussion turned round police methods and non-co-operation. The purport of his conversation was that he wished to make a personal appeal to me not to break the law during the rest of my stay in Calcutta. I thanked him for his appeal and said that I appreciated the spirit in which it was made but I asked him also to appreciate my position. I followed Gandhiji and the Congress and what the Congress and Khadddar workers would arrange for me, I have to act according to that. It was naturally impossible for me to give the promise Sir Charles Tegart wanted of me.

Sir Charles smiled and said: "Well, let us leave it at that, and then we shook hands and parted."

After that Mira Bai was sent in a taxi to the house (117, Harrison Road), escorted by lorries full of Policemen.—"Advance".

'RACIAL DISCRIMINATION'

—:o:—

Railway Waiting Rooms At Jhansi

Munshi Iswar Saran writes in the "Leader":—

'I happend to go to Jhansi and I saw two sets of waiting rooms. This was several months ago. Here is the reply from the Railway Board. I drew the attention of the Railway Board to this racial discrimination:—

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Dear Munshi Iswar Saran,

In connection of the hon. Sir George Rainy's D. O. of the 14th April 1930 on the subject of racial discrimination in the waiting rooms at Jhansi, I am desired to say that the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from whom a report was called for, states that the following notices are inscribed on the indication boards for the upper class waiting rooms at Jhansi station:

Gents' First Class Waiting Room
Ladies' First Class Waiting Room
Gents' Second Class Waiting Room.
Ladies' Second Class Waiting Room.
Gents' First and Second Class Indian Waiting Room.
First and Second Class Indian Ladies' Waiting Room.

2. It will be seen from the above that combined 1st and 2nd class waiting rooms (one for ladies and one for gents) are provided for the exclusive use of Indian passengers: In addition they may use the other waiting rooms, which are not exclusively reserved for passengers of any specific race. The Agent states that, from special enquiries which have been made, he is satisfied that the meaning of the notices over the doors of the waiting rooms is not being misinterpreted by the public using them.

Yours, sincerely,
C. P. COLVIN.

DO YOU WISH TO ENJOY YOUR LIFE? IF SO, PLEASE TAKE

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

THE REAL ELIXIR OF LIFE

The Most Wonderful Remedy for Nervous Debility, Sexual Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Brain-fag, Headache, Neuralgia, Heart Palpitation, Low Vitality, Insomnia, etc., etc.

Money will be refunded, if you get no benefit. Why suffer? Take Vim Pills and support Indian Medicine Industry.

Price Rs. 2 per Phial. V. P. Extra.
S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, B.C.
4, Hospital St., Dharamtola, Calcutta.

Telephone No. 24193
FOR
SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

V. DHRU & CO.,
SOLE SELLING AGENTS
17, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT
BOMBAY.

THE
SWARAJ POLICY

The Swaraj Policy is for every man whose monthly income depends on his salary.

Its great feature is that should at any time due either to loss of employment, illness or any other cause of financial stringency, you become unable to pay the premium due, the policy does not go into default or lapse, but remains in force for the full sum assured for several years, without payment of premiums.

Should death occur within this period, the full sum assured immediately becomes payable to your heirs. The premiums not paid by you are neither demanded nor deducted from the sum assured at time of payment.

THE POLICY EARNS ANNUAL PROFITS.

Applications for District Agencies Invited
DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET FREE

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, ... BOMBAY

THE BEST IS NOT TOO GOOD

The best Hydrogen Peroxide is undoubtedly

MERCKOZONE
Therefore accept no substitutes
specify MERCKOZONE
and see that you get it.

For the treatment of wounds, sores etc.
For use as a gargle and mouth-wash.
For removing blackheads and pimples.
For use in manicure.
For bleaching stains out of linen.
For cleaning articles of ivory, bone etc.

Use only MERCKOZONE

the famous MERCK brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) of Guaranteed Strength and Purity.

ISSUED IN 4 OZ. 10 OZ. AND 20 OZ. PATENT BOTTLES ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

ANY CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY IT.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Sept.		
10th	RANCHI	16,650
17th	MANTUA ‡	10,946
Oct.		
4th	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
11th	COMORIN x	15,279
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA*	11,000
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA ‡	16,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA *	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,548
28th	NALDERA x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,647
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May.		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec.		
11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931.		
Mar.		
26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl.		
16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£84	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept.		
20	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept.		
17th	Baroda	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
19th	Vasna	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
20th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi
22nd 10 a.m.	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
24th	Karapara	East and South Africa via Porebunder

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru ..	12th Sept.	22nd Sept
Sumatra Maru ..	24th Sept.	8th Oct.
Hamburg Maru	9th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Havre Maru ..	25th Oct	8th Nov

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN".
Box No. 803.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	...	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	18 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru@	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haku en Maru ..	10500	...	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Haruma Maru@	10500	...	4 Nov.
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	....	@19Nov
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@ 2Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.
Yamikuni Maru ..	12000	14 Oct.	30 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	19 Oct.	26 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Horniman Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279 and 20788
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22 1/2 Rs. 13
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per c-nt.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars [illegible]

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1850.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for on year or for shorter priod of rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ...	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARDOA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent). The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.). Sur Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothe
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors.
Phone 22121 Next to Watson's Hotel

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Scattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosar
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Roi de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD (GIRGAUM) OPP. ALBLESS BAUG.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Baluji Rane and Khanderao Moreshwar Desai, the original second and third Defendants in Suit No. 48 of 1924 o.s. (Gajanan Raghunath Agaskar and others vs. Shamrao Balaji Rane and others), the Surviving Trustees under the Trust Deed executed by the late Rao Bahadur Janardhan Vasudeoji and dated the 1st May 1889 and pursuant to the directions contained in the Judge's Order dated the 18th June 1928 and confirmed by the order of the Appeal Court dated the 10th September 1929 in Appeal No. 46 of 1928, Messrs. BENNET & Co. will (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRST—All that piece of Pension and Tax land (redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 466 square yards and according to the extract from the Survey Register and according to actual measurement recently taken 469 square yards bearing Collector's New No. 1324, Laughton's Survey No. 1/3040, Cadastral Survey No. 1468 of Girgaum Division and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Balaji Bapuji Kothare bearing Cadastral Survey 1469, 1/1467, on the West by the land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 22, on the North by Charni Road, and on the South by the land of the Vendors bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2/1467 hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece of Pension and Tax land (redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road (Girgaum) containing by admeasurement about 76 square yards and according to actual measurement recently taken 78 square yards but stated in the Extract from the Survey Register as containing 102 square yards (which figure is believed to include the area of Cadastral Survey No. 1/1467), bearing Collector's and Laughton's Survey No. 804i part, Cadastral Survey No. 1467 Girgaum Division and bounded on the East by the land belonging to Balaji Bapuji Kothare bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1469, 1/1467, on the West by the land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 23, on the South by the property called Goreganker Building bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1468 and on the North by the property of the Vendors bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1468 herein above firstly described and which premises first and secondly describe now constitute one property and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 11/6 Street Nos. 11-13c and 33.

The property realises a monthly rent of about Rs. 610.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales.

Little and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF DOCTOR STREET AND KHARA TANK ROAD, BHENDI BAZAR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1223 of 1915 (Fatmabai, widow of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs. Ahmedally Shaikh Kaderbhoy and others), and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 11th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the junction of Doctor Street and Khara Tank Road, Bhendi Bazar, admeasuring about 161 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 2640, New No. 9652, Old Survey No. 1006, New Survey No. 4890, Cadastral Survey No. 3670 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7022, Street No. 137, etc. and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Doctor Street, on the North by Public Road, and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT JUHU LANE, ANDHERI, NEXT TO DR. N. N. KATRAK'S BUNGALOW

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in 1411 of 1928 (Tribhovandas vs. Bai Ratanbai and others), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

All that vacant piece of land situate at Andheri, admeasuring about 11,000 square yards forming part of Survey No. 61, Pot No. 0, Hissa No. 1, part of entry No. 262D, Survey No. 113, Pot No. 2), and bounded on the East by the property of Jivanlal Chunilal and a private passage leading to Marzban Abad Road, on the West by the private passage, property of Raghunath Putlaji and the land of the executors of Tribhovandas Varliwandas, on the North by the private passage and properties of Dr. N. N. Katrak and others and on the South by the private passage and the land of Gangadas Dayabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 15.

October	10.90+.04
January	11.16+.04
Middling Spot	10.63

New York, Sept. 15.

New York 11-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

October (New Contract	10.97
January (New Contract)	11.23
March (New Contract)	11.38
New York 11-55 a.m.—	
October (New Contract)	Unquoted.
January (New Contract)	Unquoted.
March (New Contract)	11.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 15.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	74,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	30,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

	Opening	Closing.
September		5.97+.04
October	5.89	5.94+.04
November	.....	5.93+.02
December	.....	6.00+.03
January	6.00	6.04+.03
February	.....	6.07+.03
March	6.10	6.14+.03
April	.....	6.17+.03
May	6.19	6.23+.03
June	.....	6.26+.02
July	6.26	6.30+.02
August	.....	6.33+.02
September	.....	6.36+.02
January	.....	6.46+.02
Middling Spot		6.27+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Some Long Liquidation
UNDERTONE STEADY.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was quiet put firm on absence of selling pressure influenced by favourable Liverpool cables. Prices later declined partially on realising. Prices opened at a decline of 1 point but by noon reached the highest level for the day which was a rise of 17 points from the opening level. In thhe afternoon, the market ruled quiet and closed regular at a declined of 3 points to a rise of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 10.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.63c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market steady at a decline of 1 point. There was a steady flow of demand and prices closed at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 6.27d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5000 Bales.

Empire futures closed at a rise of 5 points while Egyptian futures were strong and closed at a rise of 27 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 11.10+.16
N. Y. October Lowest 10.91—.03
N. Y. December Highest 11.27 (12-06 p.m.)
N. Y. December Lowest 11.10 (Opening.)

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables to-day:—

Garside:—Sales of cloth by Mills of America have been somewhat below production in the aggregate during the past few weeks. The position of the mill as to stock and unfilled orders for cloth somewhat better than a month ago but is much worse than a year ago and by Mills of England, continent and Europe is equal to the production in the aggregate during the past few weeks:—

Activity of Spinning and Weaving Mills is just about maintained.

Weather:—Heavy rain Georgia and Akransas. Further rains are expected.

LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

"Spot cotton continues to be in fair request. In the futures section the Bureau Report being decidedly larger than anticipated, and with prospects of a liberal amount of carry-over to the next season, prices slumped rather heavily. Afterwards there was quite a fair amount of business w ith Continent, Bombay and local buying, which was maintained throughout the remainder of the week.

The Ekyptian section has uuttuated in sympathy with the American."—(Reuter.)

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARN.

Cloth:—Enquiries were inclined to expand during the latter part of the week but with the current prices showing loss to producers, actual business is still difficult. The prospects in India appear to be less depressing, while the situation in China is certainly more encouraging, but business with the minor outlets for the most part continues small.

Yarns:—Transactions have been more numerous but the quantities rarely substantial.

In the Egyptian section combed qualities have been attracting rather more attention, but carded descriptions remain neglected.

Hornby:—"Liverpool tendency steady, but weakness New York prevents advances."

Reuter:—Market was quite but firm on absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables. Prices later declined partially on realizing.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents as under on 15th inst.:

9 a.m.:—Eastern belt moderate rains. Light to moderate rainfall in the Central belt and Oklahoma. Entire belt partly cloudy.

12-33 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in Mississippi Valley, Western belt heavy winds.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 6.17
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 208 equal 4.67
Difference 150 pts. equal Rs. 46/
New York May (Close) 11.43 equal 467
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 206/ equal 4.61
Difference 105 pts. equal Rs. 46/
Liverpool—New York.
(At Liverpool close) October 90, May 88 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 15.

October	10.91—.03
December	11.10—.01
January	11.21+.02
October (New Contract)	10.85
December " "	11.13+.02
January " "	11.12+.01
March, " "	11.26
May " "	11.43
Spot	10.95—.03

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAM M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1930

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

SIR J. SIMON RETURNS TO ENGLAND

—:o:—

How His Propaganda Has "Helped American Opinion" !

GREAT INTEREST IN INDIAN QUESTION : THEY WANT MORE FACTS

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Sir John Simon has returned to England from his visit to America with British Bar Association.

Interviewed by Reuter, on his arrival in London, Sir John Simon said that he found Americans and Canadians greatly interested in the Indian question, though their interest took the form of wanting to learn more about facts. They naturally lacked trustworthy and impartial information. An impressive indication of their interest was the numerous letters he received from listeners after his broadcast talks on the non-controversial aspect of the Indian problem. "I hope," added Sir John, "I have been of some service in helping American opinion to get more informed view."—Reuter.

BRITISH POLITICAL LEADERS BACK TO THE FIELD

—:o:—

Getting Ready For The R. T. C

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Rugby.—All British political leaders have shortened their holidays, and most of them are now back in London, preparing for the events of the coming weeks. The Prime Minister and most of the members of the Government have returned to their respective departments. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain will be back in the next few days to take decisions regarding the reorganisation of their paty. Mr. Lloyd George is holding frequent consultations with his Liberal colleagues at Churt, near London, regarding the unemployment problem.

Plans for the Parliamentary session and an extensive Legislative programme are under active discussion by the Ministers, and arrangements are also being made for the Imperial Conference which begins in a fortnight, and the Round Table Conference on Indian Affairs, which meets a few weeks later. Both of them will involve on the leading Ministers many additional duties.—B. O. W.

Bombay Co-Operators' Successful Propaganda

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

The Girgaon Co-operative Institute and the Dadar Co-operative Institute arranged this year various lectures on different Co-operative Subjects.

The Girgaon Area Branch, arranged 12 Magic Lantern Lectures, one being at a ladies' gathering, on "Co-operative Thrift," "Social Service and Co-operation," and such allied subjects, and tried to explain the audience that the Co-operative movement when rightly applied is a means for emilioration of the economic conditions of the people and is also beneficial to increase the indigenous industries, and thus naturally forms a part of the constructive programme of the present national struggle.

The Dadar Co-operative Institute also succeeded in arranging three programmes at three different centres at Dadar where the principles of Co-operative movement as applied to the constructive programme were explained.

The ladies' gathering arranged at the Mahila Bhandar (Nathibai Kanay Shala Premise, Girgaon Back Road) was really successful, so far as propaganda among women was concerned. Mrs. Shantabai Kashalker, and Miss Piroj Anandker were the principle speakers, who laid stress on this movement, as a means to develop industries among the middle class women of the City, which would really be a boon for removing their economic wrongs.

POONA CANTONMENT BOARD ELECTIONS

Hindu Candidates Retire In Protest

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

As a protest against not getting three seats all the Hindoos (six of them) who had given their nomination papers to the Executive Officer, Poona Cantt. Board, have withdrawn their nomination papers and have written to the Executive Officer to accept their resignations. The names of the Candidates:—

Messrs. Kashiram Tulshiram and Mofatlal C. Shah, sitting members; Messrs. Chimanlal. G G. Khare, Haribhau Malhari, and Mrs. Janikibai Fardunji.

PURDAH LADIES IN MEETING.

—:o:—

'Every One Must Share In The Struggle'.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Rashtriya Seva Mandal, a public meeting of Muslim ladies was held at the Nur Baug yesterday evening ,Mazagaon, under the presidentship of Mrs. Kasambhoy Mahomed Mitha.

The hall was largely crowded by the 'purdah' ladies. Among there present were: Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar, the present President, Mrs. Tehmena Joshi, Mrs. Raoji, Mrs. Sayani and other prominent Muslim ladies.

In the course of her presidential address Mrs. Kasambhoy said this was the first occasion of its kind in her community which ought to be appreciated because only love for our country will release the country from slavery.

EVEN LADIES CANNOT LOOK ON.

Mrs. R. Kamdar said that five months before when Gandhiji started this movement, no one had the slightest idea that the country would give such a fine response to his call.

To-day 30,000 of our countrymen were in jail. From every corner the country every leader had been arrested. In Gujarat ladies had joined their men to go to jail. She was sure that the audience would not fail in giving their share in the present struggle.

In normal times, ladies had the responsibility for household affairs, but when India was starving, farmers were miserable, when they had nothing to put on and seeing such other calamities, even ladies could not sit quiet and look on.

Mrs. T. Jsshi then spoke about the Swadeshi movement and urged the ladies to boycott foreign cloth.

The meeting terminated late in the evening.

TODDY TREE CUTTING IN KARNATAK

—:o:—

2500 Trees Cut In A Week

(From a Correspondent.)

AINAPUR, (Belgaum)

Sept. 13.

Volunteers from all the parts of the Athani Taluka (Dist. Belgaum) had assembled in great numbers and cut down nearly 2,000—2,500 toddy trees during this week. So far, 6,000 have been felled down at Kokatnur, Badgi and Artal.

Sjt Sris Chatterjee Leaves For America.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

Sjt. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, the Indian Architect, left Calcutta recently for America on a lecture tour. He will speak on ancient and medieval Indian Architecture in the principal cities of the United States. Sjt. Chatterjee will, make his "debut" in the New World under the auspices of the Roerich Art Museum of New York. Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman said, "Sjt. Sris Chandra Chatterjee is the pioneer in the field of Indian Artitecture and is surely carving for himself a niche in the temple of fame of the Indian Renaissance. His visit to America should serve to spread an understanding and appreciation of Indian culture and of Indian nationalism in its more constructive aspects. I feel sure that Sjt. Chatterjee will receive the warm welcome which he merits."

LORD SANKEY

—:o:—

To Preside Over R. T. C. ?

LONDON, Sept 16.

The "Morning Post" says that it is expected in well-informed quarters that Lord Sankey will be Chairman of the Round Table Conference. The paper adds that influential people do not think that Lloyd George's is a possible appointment.—Reuter.

M. & S. M. RAILWAYMEN'S PLIGHT

Revision Of Scales Unsatisfactory And Inadequate

MADRAS, Sept. 12.

The Publicity Department of the M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union has issued the following statement to the Press:

Mr. Giri, President, M. & S.M. Railway Employees' Union, interviewed Mr. Fink, the Agent, this afternoon in connection with "Revision of Wages," and while gratefully acknowledging the pains taken by the Agent in introducing the revised scales of pay, pointed out, Cases wrerein the staff on other Railways in the same areas had better scales necessitating standardisation in accordance with Sir George Rainy's statement before the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, and the lowered minima, maxima and rate of annual increases for certain categories were pointed out. Mr. Giri further drew attention to the absence of same proportion of new scales with corresponding ones in the Postal Department as recognised already by the Railway Board.

The Agent invited suggestions from the Union for consideration to remedy the various defects and for this purpose the Union has set up a special Committee which has begun work already.—A. P.

Italy To Ratify Tariff Truce Convention

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—At the League Assembly De Michaelis announced Italy's intention to ratify the Tariff Truce Convention.—Reuter.

ADVANCE TURKEY

—:o:—

Further Democratisation

FRANCHISE ON WOMEN TO BE CONFERRED

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Constantinople.—Further progress in the policy of Westernisation is being made. The forthcoming extraordinary session of National Assembly will deal with Government bills conferring franchise on women and sanctioning the formation of political parties, which will, however, be required to respect Republican and Democratic principles.—Reuter.

Kurdish Rebels Wiped Out

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Angora.—Turkish troops have wound up their successful campaign against the Kurdish rebels in Mount Araiat District. It is stated that all rebels and many tribal leaders have been wiped out mercilessly. A number of fugitives, who are in hiding, are being hunted down.—Reuter.

ANCIENT PERSIAN RELICS FOR LONDON

—:o:—

Haroun-Al Rashid Armour To Be Exhibited In Burlington House

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Rugby.—In preparation for the exhibition of Persian art to be opened at Burlington House in London next January, thirty cases of art treasures were last week despatched by the Persian Government, in four aeroplanes fom Teheran, and they will be brought to London in British vessels Many of the treasures are beyond price and are of great beauty and historic interest. They include a circular silk carpet from the 'golden throne' at Khum, which is of fabulous value and many other carpets, centuries old, of exquisite workmanship and design, numerous examples of jewel-encrusted armour and clothing and precious ornaments, including silver vessels possessed by Haron-Al-Rashid, the Arabian Nights Caliph. The collection of Persian manuscripts, including several of the Koran and specimens of procelain and brocade which are also being sent are hardly less valuable and interesting.—B. O. W.

LAJPATRAI'S HOUSE SEARCHED

—:o:—

Papers Seized

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

The residences of the late Lala Lajpatrai and of Mr. Ferozechand, Editor of the weekly "People" were searched by the police in connection with paper relating to the Congress Peshawar Enquiry Committee Report. The police seized some papers.

MR. HEMRAJ ARRESTED.

Mr. Hemraj, "Dictator" of the Punjab "War Council" has been arrested.

PROF. SHASTRI JAILED.

Prof. Ramgopal Shastri, President of the City Congress Committee has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under section 103 Cr. P. C. and placed in the B class.—A. P.

POLAR EXPEDITION RELICS SENT TO CANADA

Valuable Documents Retained For Further Investigations

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Major Burwah, the Canadian Geological Observer who, in the course of an aerial survey of the North Magnetic Pole, and hitherto, the unexplored Arctic coastline, found traces of Sir Franklin's expedition which disappeared 33 years ago, has sent back several relics, but is retaining the documents found, to prepare a reoprt thereon for the Canadian Government.

It is hoped that these may contain some of Franklin's records regarding his search for a North-West passage. Franklin's two vessels 'Elebus' and 'Terror' were abandoned in 1848 and no member of his party ever returned, as it is assumed, dying from starvation or disease.—B. O. W.

MUSLIM LADIES' PART IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

A largely attended meeting of Muslim ladies was held in Noor Baug, Bombay, to concert measures to help the Boycott Programme. Inset: Second from the left Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar, President "War" Council, Mrs. Jan Mahomed Sayani and Mrs. Raiji.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

LATHI CHARGE IN BARWALA

—:o:—

Nearly 200 Persons Injured.

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

RANPUR, Sept. 15.

Mass Civil Disobedience in Barvala was to take place on the 14th instant. Contraband salt was to be brought into the town from a distance of some two miles and was to be sold in the town.

TENTH SARDAR ARRESTED.

On the 13th instant there was a public meeting held in Barvala where seven persons were arrested by Police. Among those arrested are Sjt. Jayantilal Acharya, the tenth Sardar of Dholera Satyagraha and the composer of the celebrated poem "Sar Jave to Jave per Azadi Na Jave," famous through India and recited in almost every place where the movement is being carried on, as well as Sjt. Manubhai Jodhani, a leading merchant of Barvala and a well-known scholar of history. They were removed in the police lock-up and kept there for the night.

PROCESSION STARTS.

As a protest against these arrests a hartal was observed on the 14th instant. At about 8 a.m. a procession started. In the van of the procession Sjt. Bhagvanji, the eleventh Sardar elected last night, led his sixty volunteers. There were about one hundred ladies, and after them more than a thousand local persons joined the procession starting there from to import contraband salt. Just before starting all the processionists were besmeared with red "kumkum" powder. The procession after moving in the town left the town through Kundla gate.

POLICE SURROUND THE TOWN.

The Police surrounded the town and all persons coming into Barvala were stopped. Several hundreds of people coming from neighbouring villages to take part in the Satyagraha were beaten, and detained in the Thana. Sjt. Munkundrai Bhatt, a doctor of Ahmedabad coming in to tend the wounded volunteers, was roughly handled by the Police. Limbdi State Pagis were continually running to and fro to be on the look-out for the procession when it returned from their salt-depot with contraband salt.

LATHI CHARGE.

At about 10-30 a.m. the procession was sighted and Mr. Fletcher ordered all the four gates in the walls of the town to be closed. He then placed his men in a long line just on the river bank outside the Kundla Gate. Mr. Fletcher ordered a general charge. The police made a cordon round the volunteers and began to hit them with lathis. Forty volunteers were arrested on the spot out of which 12 were subsequently let off.

The police then charged the people standing on the other bank of the river. The people were chased in a vast maidan of about 2 square miles. More than 200 people were struck with lathis and number of people were chased and beaten to a distance of a mile or two.

CASUALTIES.

The number of total casualties is about 200 excluding people of surrounding villages all of whom were detained in the Police Thana. Out of these 20 volunteers are admitted in the Chhavni Hospital as serious cases. The condition of three volunteers is causing grave anxiety. One volunteer has a fracture in his hand. The other is suffering from a partial stroke of paralysis as a result of temporary suspension of blood circulation. While the rest have chest, thigh and abdomen injuries.

Over and above this nine volunteers are reported to be seriously injured. But they are among the 28 arrested by the police. One of the doctors went to the Thana and requested them to permit him to treat and examine the wounded volunteers but was refused permission.

SALT WAS IMPORTED.

But in spite of the lathi charge salt to the extent of some 40 bags was brought in the town.

All the arrested volunteers 35 in number—7 arrested on the 13th and 28 on the 14th—were removed to Dhandhuka in the evening.

JAILED FOR PICKETING IN NAVSARI

—:o:—

NAVSARI, Sept. 15.

The Magistrate of Jalalpore delivered judgment of Messrs. Parikshitlal and Maganlal Mistry and 9 others who were arrested for assembling for picketing as follows: Parikshitlal and Maganlal Mistry six months' R. I. Ramji Joram Chhagan Vallagh Parsot Parag Daya Chhika Chotubhai Makanji Batubhai Gulabbhai Chhotubhai Gulabbhai Ajitbhai Amalsadvala Rs. 40 fine or in default 5 weeks' simple imprisonment. Sjt. Mangabhudia was released.

THIRD "DICTATOR" OF JALGAON JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

JALGAON, Sept. 15.

Sjt. Gokhale, third 'Dictator' of the Congress Committee and the ex-member of the Maharashtra "War Council," is convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Sec. 17 of Cr. L. A. A. The office of the Udyoga Mandir was searched for the third time and as usual the third batch of volunteers was arrested. A second case against a boy of 14 under Sections 117 and 26 is still going on.

NAGPUR CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 15.

Sjt. Patavardhan, Secretary of the "War Council," and 5 other volunteers are arrested under the Picketing Ordinance.

ALLEGED POLICE ASSAULTS ON CALCUTTA STUDENTS CONDEMNED

—:o:—

Comilla Students' Procession To Commemodate Jatin Das Day

(From Our Corresopndent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Comilla:—Resolutions condemning the assault alleged to have been committed by the police on the students in Calcutta and Dacca were adopted by the students' meeting held under the presidentship of Miss Nabanita Komala Singha, under the auspices of the local organisation of the All-Bengal Students' Association who organised a procession of students and women which paraded all the streets to commemorate death anniversary of Jatin Das.

FOREIGN CLOTH SOLD UNDER POLICE PROTECTION.

—:o:—

Some Merchants Attempt To Defy Congress Mandate

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

Ever since the Delhi dealers in foreign cloth had suspended the sale of all foreign cloth, in accordance with the wishes of the Congress, a section of Muslim shopkeepers had taken their place. The Congress Committee had been trying a put a stop to this also, but all their attempts were unsuccessful so far. The Mussalman shopkeepers in Kucha Qabil Attar and other places still continue to sell foreign cloth mostly to their co-religionists under Police protection, although the output of the sale was very small indeed.

The Congress authorities also had not so far touched a section of petty dealers, who every evening open stalls of foreign cloth on platforms erected by Jama Masjid authorities. The Congress therefore felt they could no longer ignore that section of dealers, and commenced picketing their stalls last evening. While doing this 28 Congress volunteers were arrested by the Police under the Picketing Ordinance.

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